

The institute members based their opposition on the inability of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal, Unesco director general, to ob-



## For Stabilizing Lebanon

## Sarkis Invited by Giscard, Reportedly on Reforms

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 24 (HTT) — Amid reports that France plans to sell \$300 million in arms to Lebanon, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has been invited on an official visit to France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The visit probably will take place in November but the dates remain to be fixed.

After Paris, Mr. Sarkis probably will go to Washington to meet President Carter, sources in Beirut said. Mr. Sarkis' talks here will concern Lebanon's political future, enabling France to put forward Western views about the reforms needed to stabilize Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

France and the United States, which played active roles in obtaining the current cease-fire, have advocated support for the Lebanese head of state in all their efforts to promote a peace settlement in Lebanon.

The Paris visit will be the first major international venture for Mr. Sarkis, a cautious man, who has answered critics during his two years in office by arguing that the moment for bolder initiatives had not ripened.

A Lebanese diplomat described the Paris meeting as an attempt at "keeping a non-Arab friend, France, in the picture" on Lebanon. The meeting would mark the second step in a peace initiative

that started with the security plan in effect, which was begun after intensive coordination between France, the United States and Saudi Arabia, the source said.

The French arms deal reportedly will include helicopters, tanks and three patrol vessels. It would be designed to increase the firepower of the Lebanese Army, which is rebuilding slowly, over the militia and guerrilla groups.

The arms package reportedly would be paid for largely by Saudi Arabia with French financing.

## Christians Press for Pullouts

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Christian rightist officials today pressed for further Syrian withdrawals from Beirut and its suburbs amid escalating violations of the 17-day cease-fire between Syrian forces and Christian militias.

"Only new security measures can prevent an explosion," said the rightist French-language daily *Le Reveil*, which reflects the views of officials of the Phalange, Lebanon's largest Christian rightist group.

It said these should include "the withdrawal of Syrian troops and their replacement by Sudanese and Lebanese Army units, notably in the southeast suburbs off Sin el Fil, Dikwaneh, Ain el-Rummaneh, Badaro, Talwita and certain regions of the north Metn (mountains east of Beirut)."

A Christian militiaman and a Lebanese girl, both reportedly killed by sniper fire, were brought today to the Hotel Dieu hospital in East Beirut, hospital officials said.



Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, right-center, and his wife, Cho Lin, left-center, enjoy exchanging toasts with Japan's

Premier Takeo Fukuda and his wife as they chat before entering a banquet at which Mr. and Mrs. Fukuda were the hosts.

## For First Time Since 1966

## More Evidence of Change: Chinese Wives on Trips

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (NYT) — In another indication of the gradual relaxation taking place in China's political life, four wives of senior Chinese leaders have accompanied their husbands to Japan this week for the visit of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

It is the first time since 1966, at the start of the cultural revolution, that Chinese women have joined their spouses on a state visit overseas.

Leading the group of four Chinese women is Mr. Teng's wife, Cho Lin, 64, a short, bespectacled woman who was recently made

head of the important government office in charge of answering letters from Chinese citizens. Mrs. Teng, who can also be called Miss Cho, since Chinese women keep their own names, disappeared in the cultural revolution after her husband was purged as a capitalist-roader.

The last Chinese woman to go abroad on a diplomatic mission with her husband was Wang Kuang-mei, the wife of Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was disgraced in the cultural revolution. One of the charges against her was her extravagance in wearing a pearl necklace and high-heeled shoes during a trip to Indonesia.

## Wives Seldom Seen

In recent years, following Miss Wang's demise, wives of Chinese officials have appeared only very infrequently in public, even at receptions or meetings where the spouses of visiting foreign leaders might be present. This effort to shield the wives of officials, and perhaps the officials themselves, from criticism has been carried to

such lengths that the Chinese press has never disclosed the name or position of the wife of Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

It appears likely that the impetus for a change in this Chinese version of purdah came from Mr. Teng, an avowed pragmatist who is the driving force behind China's current modernization program.

Mr. Teng has been an advocate of number of reforms designed to improve people's lives — to reunite married couples separated by their jobs (a widespread problem in China), to better urban housing, and to raise rapidly the standard of living.

On his departure for Japan Sunday from Peking airport, Mr. Teng was seen off by a grandson and granddaughter who embraced him and shouted "Bye-bye" in Chinese. A Communist newspaper in Hong Kong, *Wen Wei Po*, carried a front-page picture today of Mr. Teng holding the small children, a highly unusual and emotional photograph for a Chinese newspaper.

## Frank U.S.-Soviet Talk

## On Neutron Bomb Move

(Continued from Page 1)

question about what happens next, awaits the secretary's report to the president.

To separate statements at the conclusion of the talks, both sides said they had been "useful and constructive."

Mr. Gromyko conceded, "We are a little closer than we were in Washington" (at the last meeting), and Mr. Vance responded, "I would agree with him."

Tass said both sides "stated the resolve to bend every effort and bring this important matter to a conclusion so as to ensure the early signing of an agreement."

Heading into yesterday's round, the main issues to be resolved were:

- The kind of limitations to be imposed on the U.S. Cruise missile.
- Details of restricting the types and sizes of new U.S. and Soviet missiles for the duration of the treaty — until 1985.

The timing for retiring about 250 Soviet bombers and missiles to reach the tentative ceiling of 2,250 such weapons.

• Details of the way the Russians will agree to limit deployment and refueling of their Backfire bomber.

## Modified Rhodesia Plan

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 24 (AP) — A modified version of the British-U.S. plan for a Rhodesia settlement has been circulated to both sides in the dispute, informed sources reported yesterday.

## N.Y. Newspaper Talks Halted

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Talks in the 76-day-old New York newspaper strike were adjourned today after a 22½-hour nonstop bargaining session failed to reach an agreement or even make substantial progress.

"We made a valiant effort, but the talks did not succeed," said labor lawyer Theodore Kheel, who has been supervising the talks between the striking pressmen, the New York Times and the Daily News.

Mr. Kheel said that no date had been set for the resumption of talks but that he was "pretty certain" both sides will meet before the end of the week.

## Vance Back in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Mr. Vance returned Washington today. He went immediately to the White House.

## Iran-U.S. Talks On Arms-Deal Cuts Reported

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (AP) — Iran and the United States were reported today to have opened secret talks on drastic cuts in Iranian arms purchases from the United States, including cancellation of a \$1.2 billion aerial spying system which has prompted complaints from the Soviet Union.

The reports also pointed to major cutbacks in arms and other purchases by Iran from Great Britain, West Germany and possibly France.

Caught between recent severe reductions in oil revenues and mounting political pressures, the Iranian government has been reported considering major changes in its financial programs.

Iranian and U.S. officials declined to reveal any details, but Tehran newspapers reported that the secret talks were taking place between Iran's deputy war minister and chief army procurement department head, Lt. Gen. Hassan Toufanian, and U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan, who arrived in Tehran last night.

Since Iran ordered the U.S.-built advance warning airborne control system (AWACS), which was to operate along the Iran-Soviet border, the Soviet Union has issued a series of warnings and protests.

The disclosure that the four wives accompanied their husbands to Japan also served to focus attention on the extent to which spouses of Chinese officials also seem to have good jobs.

In addition to Mr. Teng's wife, the others were:

- The wife of Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ho Li-liang. She is vice-chief of the Foreign Ministry's international treaty department.
- The wife of Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Wang Cheng. She is a deputy chief of the information section of the Foreign Ministry.

- The wife of Liao Cheng-chih, Ching Pu-chun. He is the chairman of China's Society for Friendship with Japan and a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature.

According to knowledgeable Chinese sources, Mr. Teng's wife, Miss Cho, was born into a rich landowner family in Yunnan province in southwest China. Her father accumulated a fortune in the ham business, and as a result her brother was sentenced to life at hard labor during the land-reform movement in 1950, 5000 after the Communists came to power.

## Fukuda to Visit China

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Mr. Fukuda will visit China next year in response to an invitation by Mr. Teng, a Japanese government official said today.

He said Mr. Fukuda hopes to visit Peking next fall if he is re-elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP presidency usually carries with it the premiership.

## Pentagon Says Cruise-Missile Report False

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Pentagon denied today that the Russians have shot down a Cruise missile or a drone simulating such a missile.

"I am denying the assertion . . . that the Soviets have succeeded in a test in shooting down a Cruise missile" or a simulated weapon of that type, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said.

He was commenting on an article in a trade magazine, *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, which said that the Russians had "successfully shot down one of their own drones simulating the flight profile of a U.S. Cruise missile."

The magazine said that a Soviet MIG-25 jet interceptor had "detected, tracked and fired a missile that fused against the target drone flying below 200-foot altitude."

## Eanes to Name Premier Today

LISBON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will name Portugal's sixth post-revolution premier tomorrow in an attempt to end a three-month-long government impasse, the presidential palace announced tonight.

Senior politicians and the news media named Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, a law professor and political independent, and outgoing Premier Alfredo Nogueira da Costa, 55, as the most likely candidates.

Earlier in the day, presidential aides said Gen. Eanes had finished his talks with the deadlocked political parties, after a last round of Friday, and would tell them of his final decision "indirectly, perhaps, by telephone."

## Carter Reveals Package Of Wage-Price Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

sign a statement that they are in compliance with both wage and price standards.

According to a "fact sheet" issued by the White House, increases above the guidelines would "trigger actions by the government."

These actions could include relaxing restrictions on imports or adjusting federally regulated rate or wage levels.

Mr. Carter said that the federal Council on Wage and Price Stability, which has a staff of about 30 persons, will get 100 additional employees and will monitor all collective bargaining contracts and the prices of the top 400 firms in the nation, those with annual sales of more than \$500 million.

"These standards are fair," the president said. "They are standards that everyone can follow. If we do follow them, they will slow prices down — so that wages will not have to chase prices to stay even."

## Hard Choices

Mr. Carter said that cutting the federal deficit and forgoing future federal income tax cuts would require "national austerity" and "hard choices."

"I intend to make those hard choices," Mr. Carter said, adding that he would continue to veto spending measures if necessary to "keep our nation firmly on the path of fiscal restraint."

Mr. Carter said that his limits on federal hiring would mean a reduction of more than 20,000 in the number of permanent federal employees budgeted for this year. However, a rider attached to the recently enacted civil service revision bill requires Mr. Carter to cut the federal workforce by about 30,000 to 40,000 persons.

The president appealed to potential critics of his anti-inflation program to give it careful study before attacking it.

"These proposals, which give us a chance, also deserve a chance," he said. "If, tomorrow, or next week, or next month, you ridicule them, ignore them, pick them apart before they have a chance to work, you will have reduced their chance of succeeding."

Mr. Carter said that his program can work, given time, but will not produce any immediate, dramatic cut in the inflation rate.

"If there is one thing that I am asking of every American tonight, it is to give this plan a chance to work — a chance to work for us," the president said.

## Main Points of Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Here are the main elements of President Carter's anti-inflation program:

- Pay standard: Annual increases in wages and private fringe benefits are not to exceed an average of 7 percent in new wage contracts. Workers earning less than \$4 an hour are exempted.

- Price standard: Individual firms are to limit their price increases over the next year to 0.5 percentage points below the increase during 1976-77.

- Enforcement: The program is described as voluntary but companies with government contracts would have to certify that they are following the standards. The government could open that field to foreign competition or tighten other regulations against offenders.

- Compliance: The Council on Wage and Price Stability will look at prices and wages in 400 major industries to monitor compliance.

- Wage insurance: The president asked Congress for a program of "real wage insurance." Workers who belong to groups that meet the pay standard would get a tax rebate if the rate of inflation exceeds 7 percent.

- Spending: Mr. Carter promises a tight rein on the growth in federal spending and a limit on federal hiring to filling one out of two vacancies.

## Israeli Decision on Treaty Again Delayed by Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who told an Israeli radio reporter today that "there are indications in the document of some sort of linkage. I think it could be changed."

The Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was also briefed on the treaty draft today for three hours. The parliamentary committee proceedings are secret and disclosure of its discussions is a violation of Israeli law.

One of the committee members, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, said after the briefing by Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman that "I'm concerned about two issues — the way the two agreements will be linked and how normalization of relations will be established."

Another member of the Knesset committee, Yehuda Ben Meir, of the National Religious Party — a member of the Begin coalition government — said of the "linkage" controversy: "What's involved here poses great danger to our future in Judea and Samaria." Judea and Samaria are the biblical names for the West Bank favored by Mr. Begin's government.

The linkage dispute, Mr. Ben Meir said, was the "key issue," adding that "what I heard today involves aspects which are definitely negative regarding Judea and Samaria."

The general mood here is hopeful that peace with the largest of Israel's Arab neighbors is at hand, but rather than a buoyant atmosphere the tone is one of waiting expectantly for what a year ago was unthinkable in the tortured Middle East political landscape.

A number of Israeli leaders — reportedly including Mr. Begin — have been peeved at the recent trip here of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. Mr. Saunders made a swing through the Arab states trying to sell the Camp David accord, which strongly bears President Carter's imprimatur. He had little success and his meetings with West Bank officials were regarded here as tepid at best.

West Bank leaders, at least publicly, are denouncing the Camp David accord, claiming that they offer nothing substantive to the Palestinian Arabs.

Besides the coolness of the Arab world, Mr. Saunders was beset by Israel's both in and out of Mr. Begin's government because they regarded the U.S. posture on such issues as the fate of Arab East Jerusalem as detrimental to Israel's interests.

## Postal Workers Swell Ranks of French Strikers

PARIS, Oct. 24 (HTT) — Post office workers begin a three-day strike tomorrow, adding to the numerous services already interrupted or paralyzed in France by social unrest, which trade unions warned would get worse unless the government puts an end to its austerity policies.

A selective strike by sanitation workers left garbage uncollected on most Paris streets, postal services are expected to feel the effect of a strike beyond the three days set for the stoppage, and the state-owned television and radio companies offered minimal programs today because of a strike.

Many of France's ports were still paralyzed by a solidarity strike of dockers supporting a strike by sailors protesting hiring policies of French shipping companies.

## Caramanlis in Dublin To Seek Aid on EEC

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived in Ireland today for two days of talks with Prime Minister Jack Lynch.

The two leaders are scheduled to discuss Greece's plan to join the European Economic Community by 1980. Mr. Caramanlis is expected to seek Mr. Lynch's support for a favorable agricultural deal for Greece.

## Explosion in Jerusalem

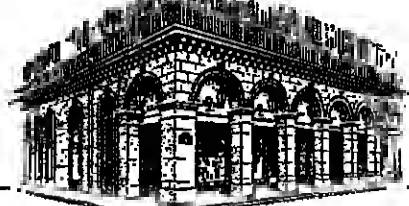
TEL AVIV, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A Molotov cocktail exploded without damage today in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, government radio reported.

## A Lanvin collection for big men

FOR the first time, a leading couture house has brought out a ready-to-wear collection for men over 6 ft.

Prominent in this new collection are: town suits in small herring-bone weaves

made of an extraordinary mixture of mink and wool (fr 2,280); single-breasted suits in plain brushed flannel (fr 2,060), and, for less formal wear, 3-piece suits in tweed and flannel (fr 2,650). Without forgetting of course, the traditional blazer in navy, black or camel (fr 1,450).



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## Stress on Nationalism, Ties to Exiles in U.S.

## Castro's Comment Hints Shift in Ideology

By George Volsky

HAVANA, Oct. 24 (NYT) — President Fidel Castro has signaled what appears to be a new ideological direction for the Cuban revolution, which will be 20 years old Jan. 1.

In a statement that could have long-range internal and external political consequences, Mr. Castro declared Saturday: "We are not only Marxists-Leninists. We are also nationalists and patriots."

According to observers, such political definition has not been heard here since 1959, when the Cuban revolution was strongly nationalistic and leftist but not yet Marxist-Leninist.

Mr. Castro's statement underlined his increasingly friendly contacts with the generally anti-Communist exile community in the United States, something that was unthinkable only a couple of months ago.

## More Likely to Be Freed

Equally important, the Cuban government, which on Saturday released 46 political prisoners who later that day flew to Miami with 33 members of their families, is ready to release virtually all of the remaining prisoners, possibly before the end of the year. This unilateral move was not expected by the exiles.

Mr. Castro's explanation was that the Cuban revolution has become an "irreversible" fact, which he said even his hater opponents realize.

Taken together, his rapprochement with the exiles, the release of the prisoners, the insistence on the "nationalist and patriotic" traits of the revolution, and a conciliatory posture toward the United States indicate a new, more open policy of the government.

Mr. Castro's statement was made at a news conference attended by a handful of media representatives,

among them several exiles from the United States.

Sitting next to the Cuban president were six members of a delegation of exiles, who came here to accompany the prisoners and their families on their flight to Miami. Five additional lists of prisoners and families are said to have been handed over by the Cubans to U.S. diplomats here to be cleared for entry into the United States.

Dr. Bernardo Benes, a Miami banker who headed the exile group,

presented to Mr. Castro a "pro- agenda" for a dialogue between the exiles and the Cuban government. It covered the prisoners' release, the reunification of families, and travel of exiles to Cuba.

The Cuban president said that he found the document "acceptable in principle" and that he hoped that the dialogue with a larger, "more representative" exile group could begin soon. Asked about the schedule of the prisoner release, he said: "It is not entirely up to us. I hope

this can be arranged before the end of the year." He indicated that of the 3,000 or so prisoners in Cuban jails, less than 400 prisoners, those who "committed crimes during the Batista era," would not be eligible for release.

Mr. Castro described his talk with the exiles as being "amicable, courteous and gentlemanly." He said that a few exiles had made him change his view about the entire refugee community.

Mr. Castro said that "in a certain sense" the prisoner release would improve the diplomatic atmosphere between Havana and Washington. "But it will not be a decisive factor. As you know, they [the United States] have other quarrels with us: our solidarity with Africa and Puerto Rico. They have done well by not raising with us the [exiles] issue. . . and I hope they will not put up restrictions to letting prisoners into their country, because this would be contrary to what [President] Carter is doing in the area of human rights."

Mr. Castro spoke of the exiles in highly laudatory terms, which was a total departure from Havana's long-standing policy.

"I'm very glad, indeed I feel proud, that Cubans who live abroad, even those who have been our adversaries, are trying to preserve their language, their culture and their integrity," Mr. Castro said. "We are satisfied and glad because we are nationalists. We are not only Marxists-Leninists, but also nationalists and patriots."

In reacting to Castro's nationalist-Marxist characterization of their devotion, some observers have advanced a theory that the new posture could logically lead Cuba to review its domestic and foreign policies from the standpoint of nationalistic interests, rather than viewing them exclusively through the prism of Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

## Case Against ITT Officer May Be Dropped by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — A federal judge today dismissed the jury in a sensitive national-security trial and raised the possibility that the perjury case involving Chile, the CIA and a giant U.S. corporation will be dropped.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. gave government prosecutors until Monday morning to decide whether to go on with the prosecution of Robert Berrellez, a 58-year-old public affairs and Latin American specialist for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Judge Robinson had been upset at the restrictions the Justice Department was attempting to place on the disclosure of security information in the course of the trial, which opened yesterday with the selection of a jury of eight women and four men.

The department has accused Mr. Berrellez of lying before a Senate subcommittee five years ago about assertions that the CIA and ITT had joined in 1970 to try to block the election of Salvador Allende, a Marxist, as president of Chile.

At the same time, the govern-

ment has balked at disclosing at the trial sensitive and potentially embarrassing CIA secrets.

In the opening moments of Mr. Berrellez' trial, Judge Robinson granted a prosecution request to delete two specific references from the conspiracy count of the charges against Mr. Berrellez.

They concern meetings of ITT official Harold Hendrix, an undicted co-conspirator, with certain CIA agent and with Hernan Cuhillos, a former Chilean newspaper executive who is now Chile's foreign minister.

After presiding over the jury selection, the judge ordered the trial into closed session to hear further requests to limit information to be presented.

Mr. Berrellez is charged specifically with lying during his 1973 testimony at an inquiry by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating multinational corporations' involvement in the Chilean elections.

The principal charge against Mr. Berrellez is that he was part of a conspiracy to obstruct the Senate



Two residents hose down house in Mandeville Canyon yesterday during brushfire.

## Fires Destroy 90 Homes In Los Angeles Suburbs

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Four brushfires today burned out of control in Los Angeles suburbs, destroying 90 to 120 houses.

A pickup truck, loaded with passengers fleeing from Malibu and their belongings, collided head-on with a car on a smoke-darkened road, killing two persons.

Driven by winds up to 60 mph, flames destroyed 38,000 acres of brush, cut off highways and damaged or destroyed homes and a church. At least five persons were injured, including a fireman at a small fire in San Dimas. A Malibu resident, John Kleue, 32, was in critical condition at Sherman Oaks Burn Center with third-degree burns on 80 percent of his body.

"The situation is — we're up to our eyeballs in fires," a Los Angeles County fire official said. More than 1,500 firemen, backed by retardant-dropping helicopters and planes, tried to contain the fires, with reinforcements headed for Los Angeles from throughout California. A helicopter was forced down by the winds; another crashed but its pilot was unhurt.

The largest fire, 30 miles northwest of central Los Angeles — burned 23,000 acres. Fire officials said at least 50 to 60 homes had burned. Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R-Calif., who flew over the fire in a helicopter, predicted the toll would be 100 to 200 houses in the area.

A fire burned more than 10,000 acres in the Santa Monica mountains in the northwestern part of the city, sweeping down Mandeville Canyon, the outskirts of Pacific Palisades, where officials reported 40 to 60 houses and a church were destroyed.



Unidentified man and woman console each other after fire destroyed houses in Los Angeles suburb.

## N.Y. Times Reporter Freed in Notes Dispute

## Doctor Not Guilty in N.J. Curare Deaths

HACKENSACK, N.J., Oct. 24 (AP) — A jury today found Dr. Mario Jascalevich not guilty of murdering three hospital patients, and a judge ordered New York Times reporter Myron Farber released from a jail where he was confined for refusing to turn over notes in the case.

The jailing of Farber and the levying of fines against The Times had focused nationwide attention on the conflict between the rights to a free press and a fair trial. The case may still be taken up by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The jury received the Jascalevich case yesterday after William Arnold, the trial judge, instructed them that "Murder by poison is first-degree murder," and that premeditated murder, by New Jersey law, carries a mandatory sentence of life in prison.

The 12 jurors and 1 alternate, after being sequestered overnight, returned to the Bergen County Courthouse to review testimony by a toxicologist who said it is impossible, 12 years after the deaths, to find curare in the body. Curare is

the muscle relaxant that prosecutors argued Dr. Jascalevich had used to kill three patients in the mid-1960s.

Proving the presence of curare was considered the key to Dr. Jascalevich's prosecution.

Shortly before the verdict was announced, Superior Court Judge Theodore Trautwein ordered Farber released from the Bergen County Jail on a civil-contempt penalty. Judge Trautwein said that a six-month criminal penalty would be suspended. The judge said that since the case had gone to the jury, he would no longer keep Farber imprisoned for withholding his notes as evidence.

Farber, 40, had last been jailed Oct. 12 for refusing to surrender notes in the case; he spent 27 days in jail in August.

"I assume you are still adamant in refusing to turn over to the trial court your notes," Judge Trautwein said at a hearing today.

Farber answered, "Yes." "You and only you, Mr. Farber . . . know whether you withheld something for the trial court and

jury that might have helped in the search for truth," the judge said. "You chose to put your privilege . . . above the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights and the rights of the people in this state."

Dr. Jascalevich, 51, was indicted in May, 1976, on charges that he murdered five patients at Riverdale Hospital in Oradell. Two of the charges were dismissed because of lack of evidence. Dr. Jascalevich had remained free on \$150,000 bail.

The indictments were returned after a New York Times series by Farber on 13 mysterious deaths at the hospital in 1965 and 1966. Farber had identified Dr. Jascalevich only as "Dr. X." The hospital deaths of Carl Rohrbach, Frank Biggs and Nancy Savino had been investigated in 1966, but no charges were filed until the case was reopened nearly a decade later.

The Times, which also was convicted of contempt, has paid \$265,000 in fines, including a \$100,000 criminal penalty and \$5,000 daily since Aug. 4. Times attorney Eugene Scheiman said yesterday.

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## Commutation of Sentence Sought

## Drive Grows to Free Miss Hearst

By Charles R. Babcock  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — Members of Congress hold press conferences and sign letters demanding action.

The FBI agent in charge of the case and six members of the jury who voted for conviction now ask for mercy.

An Atlanta attorney approaches his old friend, Attorney General Griffin Bell, for advice on how to help the daughter of another friend. After years of silence, officials of

the family newspaper chain publish front-page columns pleading for leniency.

All are participants in a diverse and rapidly growing lobbying campaign to free Patricia Hearst.

Supporters of the 24-year-old San Francisco heiress, who is serving a prison term for an armed robbery after being kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army in 1974, are asking that President Carter commute her seven-year sentence.

The procedure is a rare one, usually reserved for prisoners suffering from terminal illness, according to Raymond Thiem, one of the Justice Department's pardon attorneys working on the Hearst case.

The pardon attorney's office has received more than 2,000 letters and petitions, most calling for Miss Hearst's release, Mr. Thiem said. "It's one of our larger campaigns."

The Sept. 25 clemency petition was delivered to the Justice Department by Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., — not by the family attorney, as is usually the case.

George Martinez, the Hearst attorney, insisted in a recent telephone interview from San Francisco that no one is orchestrating the effort.

"It would be a disservice to the family to imply that they are behind it," Mr. Martinez said. "If anything, they have remained silent so they wouldn't be accused of trying to use their influence."

Hearst-owned newspapers in seven cities ran front-page editorials earlier this month urging the president to cut short Miss Hearst's sentence. Hearst editor-in-chief William Randolph Hearst Jr., uncle of Miss Hearst, wrote that he had remained silent earlier because he feared that an appeal from the family might be misinterpreted.

An aide for Rep. Ryan said that the congressman became interested in the case several months ago after

visiting the prison where the millionaire's daughter, a constituent of his, has been held since being returned to custody in May.

A letter circulated by Rep. Ryan supporting her release was signed by 48 House members, the aide said.

Earlier this month, Reg Murphy, editor of the San Francisco Examiner — owned by Randolph Hearst, the prisoner's father — wrote a column asking that she be freed.

"He [Mr. Hearst] didn't know I was writing it," Mr. Murphy said in a telephone interview last week. "He doesn't have anything to do with the editorial policy of this paper."

Mr. Murphy said that he broke a three-year silence on the Hearst case because William and Emily Harris, the last members of the SLA, recently had pleaded guilty to kidnapping her.

"I don't think she'd be in prison at all if her name wasn't Hearst," he said.

Charles Bates, the special agent in charge of the FBI office in San Francisco during the hunt for the bank robbers, said that he believes she "should be treated like anyone else."

"I've seen hundreds of bank robbery cases in my experience. At times, I've spoken out if I felt the sentence was too light. Why not if it's too heavy?"

Hamilton Lake, an Atlanta attorney who introduced Miss Hearst's parents to each other, was so concerned about the prison sentence, he said, that in July he asked Mr. Bell, an old friend, for advice. He was referred to Cecil McCall, head of the U.S. Parole Commission. Mr. Lake said in a recent interview.

Mr. Lake emphasized that he approached Mr. Bell only as a friend of the Hearst family, not their attorney. "I didn't go to him for any thing except some advice," he said.

"I was looking farther down the road. [The imprisoned heiress will be eligible for parole in July]. But if there was ever a case that deserved executive clemency, this is it."

## Diverse Support

The Rev. Edward Dumke, an Episcopal priest who has headed an organized national campaign for the woman's release, noted that the case has attracted support from individuals with views as diverse as William Buckley and Cesar Chavez.

"We've heard from Russian orthodox monks in lower Manhattan, lots of police officers, parents of Moonies [followers of South Korea]

## U.S. Satellite Sent Up To Monitor Pollution

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Nimbus 7, a satellite designed to monitor Earth's atmosphere for manmade and natural pollutants, was launched today.

Nimbus 7, with an expected operational lifetime of about one year, is the last in a series of environmental-research spacecraft launched since August, 1964.



Patricia Hearst

an sect leader Sun Myung Moon), all kinds of minority groups," he said.

All the expressions of support end up in the office of the pardon attorney, where comments are being gathered from the sentencing judge, prosecutor and prison officials, Mr. Thiem said.

It will be about another month, he said, before the pardon attorney's recommendation on the Hearst petition to reduce the sentence to time already served can be moved up the Justice Department chain of command and on to the president.

## Bonn Officials Weigh NATO Game Cuts

BONN, West Germany, Oct. 24 (AP) — Defense Minister Hans Apel called in his top advisers yesterday to discuss possible cutbacks in the NATO autumn war games that a Munich newspaper has dubbed "Haig's maneuver circus."

Under U.S. Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the supreme NATO commander, the annual European exercises have been increased to include 300,000 troops in land, air and sea operations, primarily in West Germany.

West German Navy Capt. Kurt Fischer, a spokesman for the Bonn Defense Ministry, said Mr. Apel met with his aides to consider ways to lessen the impact of the 1980 autumn maneuvers, possibly by spreading them out over the year.

Mr. Apel does not dispute the need for holding maneuvers on West German soil, Mr. Fischer said, "but the minister also believes that the burden of the maneuvers on the [West German] people has reached the limit of tolerance."

## At Least 12 Deaths

At least 12 persons — soldiers and civilians — died during the maneuvers this year. Property damage in West Germany ran into the millions of dollars.

Most fatalities occurred in traffic accidents. During the maneuvers, convoys of tanks and other military equipment clog highways and autobahns. Other vehicles slip up farmers' fields, woods and meadows.

Among the troops taking part

last month were most of the 200,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Europe and 13,000 flown from the United States.

Hesse state officials estimated that repairs there will cost at least \$5.5 million.

Damage was estimated at \$1.1

million in the south German states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, less than in previous years because of close cooperation between state environmental officials and the military, West German officials said.

The U.S. forces newspaper Stars

and Stripes reported early this month that U.S. taxpayers would wind up paying at least \$5 million for damage caused by U.S. troops.

The influential Munich newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which called the war games "Haig's maneuver circus," criticized the growth of the exercises since Gen. Haig took over as NATO commander in 1975.

Mr. Apel's aide, Andreas von Buelow, in another West German newspaper interview, said it couldn't be ruled out that Gen. Haig was using the war games to "display himself" to the public.

West German newspapers often refer to Gen. Haig as a potential candidate for the U.S. presidency.

Conservative politicians who oppose Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government have generally supported the maneuvers.

## Political Issue

Paul Roehner, manager of the conservative Christian Union caucus in the Bonn Parliament, accused Mr. Apel yesterday of trying to use the war-games issue to win votes for the Social Democratic Party in the 1980 federal elections.

"Conduct and size of the NATO maneuvers must conform without exception to defense requirements and alliance agreements," Mr. Roehner said.

Mr. Fischer, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said plans for large-scale war games next fall are largely completed, so that any changes in the maneuver schedule would not come before 1980. Any West German plan to alter the time schedule would have to be approved by Gen. Haig's headquarters in Belgium.

## Unneeded Breast Surgery Found in 37 U.S. Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Forty-eight women in a national cancer-detection project were told mistakenly that they had breast cancer, and 37 underwent surgery, a medical review panel concluded in a report released yesterday.

But the panel defended the needless operations, saying that "in almost all instances, based on information... available to the surgeon at the time, treatment was consistent with acceptable surgical practice."

The mistakes came about because of difficulty in diagnosing the minimal breast cancers that can be uncovered by mammography, the panel said.

## 280,000 in Test

About 280,000 women began receiving X-ray examinations regularly at 27 centers in late 1975 in a project sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American

Cancer Society. Two years ago, amid fears that the X-rays themselves increased cancer risks, the government tightened guidelines on mammography and said that only women older than 50 or in cancer high-risk groups should undergo mammography routinely.

About 1,810 cancers were detected in the project by mid-1976, with 592, or one-third, described as minimal cancers that were either non-infiltrating or less than one centimeter. A review panel headed by Dr. Oliver Behars of the Mayo Clinic was set up to study slides in those 592 cases.

The panel received slides on 502 cases and reported a year ago that 66 appeared benign. Of that 66, the final report said that 11 were cancerous, 5 were borderline and 2 were included by mistake, leaving the 48 misdiagnoses.

In most of the 37 mastectomies, the panel said, a second pathologist's opinion had been sought before operating.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe of Ralph Nader's Health Research Group commented, "It doesn't make it OK to be wrong twice." He said that some of the women still have not been told they had undergone surgery needlessly.

The cancer institute said in a statement that it was "taking steps to insure that all 37 women receive information on the discrepant diagnoses." Project directors at the screening centers have asked the women's physicians "to discuss the information with each patient," it said.

Dr. Wolfe contends that more than the 37 women were operated on needlessly, including some of the 90 women with minimal cancers whose doctors did not submit slides to the review panel.

He said that calling the mistaken operations acceptable was "a nice way of trying to cover themselves legally."

The problem in diagnosing minimal cancers, Dr. Wolfe said, indicates that pathologists need special training in recognizing them.

Dr. Wolfe said, "Pickin' in the Wildwood" and "Worried Man Blues."

The original Carters recorded more than 250 songs between 1927 and 1941. When the group broke up, "Mother" Maybelle formed another act with her three daughters — June, Helen and Anita. June later married Johnny Cash.

## Brooke Gets Panel Hearing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., today was to be allowed to appear before the Senate Ethics Committee to defend himself against suggestions that his lawyers have delayed the investigation of his financial affairs.

The hearing was called to let the senator confront Richard Wertheimer, former special counsel for the Brooke case, who implied that the senator or his representatives had slowed the election-year investigation by withholding or altering requested documents.

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## Ships Leave Turkey For NATO Exercise

IZMIR, Turkey, Oct. 24 (AP) — Four allied warships sailed from here into the Aegean Sea today on a month-long NATO naval exercise.

The vessels arrived in Izmir Friday for the official inauguration of the naval on-call-forces Mediterranean war games that will end in Palermo, Italy. A total of 1,200 sailors and officers are on board the vessels. For the first time since its formation eight years ago, the force is under the command of a Turkish naval officer.

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## Government Fears Strike Precedent

## Mexico Air Controllers Meet Resistance

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Despite damage to the country's economy, the Mexican government is refusing to meet the demands of striking air-traffic controllers for fear of setting a precedent that would allow other civil servants to walk off the job.

With the strike now three weeks old, Mexico's tourist industry has already lost millions of dollars in cancellations. Stand-in controllers are able to handle only 20 percent of scheduled domestic flights, but most international flights are landing as usual.

While the administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo has been strongly criticized for failing to settle the dispute, it is apparently determined to defend the principle that important public servants should not be allowed to hold the government up for ransom.

The issue involved is complicated, but it has implications for the entire public sector, including civil servants who are not permitted to walk off the job as well as oil, steel, electricity and telephone workers who still have the right to strike.

The crisis began two months ago when the government canceled an exclusive concession held by a private company called RAMSA to handle all air traffic. Arguing that control of Mexico's air space was a matter for the state, the government formed a new entity charged with this responsibility.

But in its plan to transfer the air controllers almost automatically from one boss to the other, the government also decided to switch their status from workers permitted to strike to workers forbidden to walk off their jobs.

The RAMSA union rejected this condition, and most air controllers

refused to join the new state entity in effect, sparking the current strike. The government, on the other hand, indicated that it was prepared to wait until new controllers were trained rather than recognize the union's right to strike.

Although the fight of the well-paid controllers has stirred little sympathy among the Mexican public, the issue at stake — the right to strike — has caused considerable concern among other government workers.

"If we don't back the air-traffic controllers, we may be next on the list," explained a pilot of the state airline, Aeromexico.

The magazine compared the number of fatal accidents per flight, the number of fatal accidents per unit of total air transport production, the number of fatalities per unit of total air transport production and the number of fatalities per flight.

A combination of these — fatal accidents per flight, or per million flights — gives a better safety index than the more familiar practice of counting passenger fatalities per 100 million scheduled passenger miles, Flight said.

The statistics of the safest were: Australia, 1,543,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 771,500 flights), 13 fatalities; Italy, 1,252,000 flights, 1 crash, 38 fatalities; Japan, 2,057,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 1,028,000 flights), 38 fatalities; Scandinavia, 2,106,000 flights, 3 crashes (1 per 702,000 flights), 49 fatalities; West Germany, 1,118,000 flights, 2 crashes (1 per 559,000 flights), 60 fatalities; France, 1,603,000 flights, 5 crashes (1 per 320,600 flights), 5 fatalities; the United States, 31,175,000 flights, 49 crashes (1 per 636,224 flights), 1,594 fatalities.

Australia ranked first in safety in two prior surveys, 1953-1962 and 1963-1972.

The six-year period covers more than 50 million flights, compared

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## Australia Ranked First In Flight-Safety Study

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Australian flights are the safest and Colombian flights the most risky, according to a new six-year survey of air transport safety by the authoritative magazine Flight International.

Flight reports that world flight safety has been improving, from about four fatal accidents per million flights at the beginning of the 1960s little more over two per million now.

Basing its conclusion on four criteria, the magazine ranks Italy and Japan as second-safest, followed by the Scandinavian countries, West Germany and a tie between France and the United States. At the other end of the scale 18 ratings, Egypt and Turkey rank above Colombia.

Not included in the study were the airlines of Austria, Finland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, South Africa and Switzerland. Their accidents were not regularly recorded in source materials used for the survey.

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## Obituaries

## Maybelle Carter, Country Music Star

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Maybelle Carter, 69, the soft-strumming balladeer of the bittersweet songs of Appalachia for more than half a century and considered the "Mother of Country Music" by her peers, died yesterday.

The former "Grand Ole Opry" performer, mother-in-law of country music star Johnny Cash, apparently became critically ill at her suburban home. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Nashville Memorial Hospital.

The cause of death was not immediately determined, but a family spokesman said Mrs. Carter, whose "Wildwood Flower" became a classic of country and folk music, had been suffering from Parkinson's disease for several years.

"The Carter family and Jimmy Rogers started country music as we know it today," said guitarist Chet Atkins, who performed with the Carter family for 20 years.

## Early Imitations

"Before them, there were country records put out, but they were put out by people like Vernon Dalhart, who was an opera singer and he imitated what he thought country singers sounded like. In other words, it was a mockery."

"So Maybelle, the trio [Carter Family] and Jimmy Rogers started country music. They deserve one of

the highest niches in the history of country music."

Maybelle Carter was a product of her environment and that was Appalachia. She was brought up in Poor Valley in Virginia where all those Elizabethan melodies and songs brought-over from England and Ireland were well preserved. That had a lot to do with her success.

Mr. Atkins said Mrs. Carter was probably the most copied guitarist of her time because of her simple style.

"She was the first lady of country music," said Roy Acuff, the singer and fiddler known as the king of country music.

"I just know that we have lost a loved one in the country music entertainment world. I am sure she is taking with her a lot of good country songs a lot of us ever had the opportunity of learning, ballads like they sang back in the old days."

Mr. Acuff said Mrs. Carter had been invited to appear on the "Opry" several times in the past few years, but was unable to do so because of her health.

"There has just been a vacancy here since Momma Maybelle left."

Born in Nickelsville, Va., on May 10, 1909, Maybelle began to sing while still a child and had mastered the guitar and Autoharp before reaching her teens.

Overlooked by the Park in Maybelle, the Hilton is a famous London landmark. It offers four superb restaurants, bars, spacious rooms, and the best bar where you can dance until the early hours.

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Overlooked by the Park in Maybelle, the Hilton is a famous London landmark. It offers four superb restaurants



## News Analysis

## Suarez Nudging Centrists Leftward to Fortify Party

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 24 (NYT) — A tragedy of modern Spanish history has been the incapacity of the middle classes to organize themselves into a coherent political party. Last weekend Premier Adolfo Suarez and a band of young collaborators once again took on this vital task as the governing Union of the Democratic Center held its first national congress.

For a coalition that has, nominally at least, been governing Spain for 16 months, it was a bit late for the sometimes quarrelsome bunch of self-styled Liberals, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and one-time Franco loyalists to be forging themselves into a political party. But the three days of discussions in Madrid's vaulting Palace of Congresses seemed to have a double goal: to consolidate the party and to pose it for general elections that Mr. Suarez may feel he has to call early next year.

A man who came out of Franco's National Movement, Mr. Suarez, 46, has been steadily moving toward what might be called the left wing of his party, collecting around him a team of friends and young politicians who seem to feel that only a party that appears "modern" and "European" and "forward-looking" can become the arbiter of Spanish democracy.

Their allies in this gamble tend to be the so-called Social Democrats and the Liberals — men like Treasury Minister Francisco Ordonez or Public Works Minister Joaquin Garrigues Walker — and the dissatisfied have been the rather conservative Christian Democrats, who themselves once aspired to be the hegemonic force in the new Spanish politics on the model of the older, Italian system.

At the weekend congress, the few moments of tension arose when Christian Democratic elements entered strident notes that ruffled the energetic, but essentially bland and soothing, tone that Mr. Suarez gives to his public interventions — and the party he has created.

Thus the mayor of Madrid, Jose Luis Alvarez, a Christian Democrat, surprised and angered some — and enthused a minority — by delivering a ringing attack on the Spanish left, asserting that it was "the center" alone that brought democracy to Spain and forgetting, it seemed, that men such as Mr. Ordonez and Mr. Garrigues Walker were in the "oposición" when Mr. Suarez was named premier in the summer of 1976. And, when the time came to vote, almost a third of the 1,700 delegates abstained or cast blank votes on the party's executive and political committees, which had been picked by the premier.

Mr. Suarez's implicit challenge to the right wing of his party is that, at bottom, it has nowhere to go if it wants to share the fruits of power, and Christian Democrats have been placed in the Union of the Democratic Center's important committees and ministries.

To the party's right lies the small, neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, which some Christian Democrats consider an eventual coalition partner. But Mr. Suarez and his men seem for the moment to have rejected the thought of a government alliance to their right. Their preoccupation is the second-ranking Socialists from whom they hope to divert votes and, should it one day become necessary, with whom they might consider forming a government coalition.

This analysis rests on an assumption that a controlling sector of the Spanish electorate has, during the Franco years of forced-march industrialization, become "middle class" in its perceptions, if not always in its income levels. It is to this vague and shifting group of voters that Mr. Suarez and the Socialist leaders beam their rather similar messages of progress, change and stability. In the government party, the opposition to this line comes from the right; within the Socialists, from a leftist, Marxist-indebted rank-and-file.

The trick for Mr. Suarez now is to persuade Spain's money men, who in some instances are identified with the Christian Democratic position, to join his team.

A solidly entrenched centrist party, representing Spain's rich and middle classes, clearly needs steady financial backing, and there is nothing like longevity in power to bring the money around.

Sometime next month, after Spain's new constitution is approved in a popular referendum, Parliament will have the power to vote Mr. Suarez out of office — something it has not had up to now. The premier leads a minority government — he can probably count on only 162 seats in the 350-member lower house — and he will have to fish around for allies to keep himself in office.



Pope John Paul II wears an example of traditional Polish headgear that was presented to him by a group of pilgrims from his native country during a special audience yesterday at the Vatican.

## Cairo Aide Says He Accepts Sadat Invitation

## Pope Reportedly Will Visit Mount Sinai

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — Pope John Paul II was reported today to have accepted an invitation from President Anwar Sadat to visit Mount Sinai after the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is signed.

The pope also said he would like to visit his native Poland next year.

The mountain in the Sinai Peninsula has been under Israeli occupation since 1967. Mr. Sadat wants to build a mosque, a church and a synagogue there when Israeli troops withdraw in implementation of the Camp David peace accords.

"The pope has accepted the invitation," said Deputy Premier Fikry Makram Ebeid in a statement to the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram.

Mr. Ebeid returned to Cairo yesterday from the Vatican, where he had relayed the invitation during an audience with the pope.

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, said today that no such trip had yet been planned.

John Paul II expressed his hope to visit Poland in an audience yesterday afternoon with 1,000 countrymen and 3,000 other visitors of Polish descent who came here to see the first Polish pontiff in history.

Meanwhile, the Vatican announced that Pope John Paul would leave the Vatican tomorrow for a one-day trip to Castel Gandolfo to greet the population of the hilltop community that houses the papal summer residence.

Meets Polish President  
Pope John Paul met yesterday with Henryk Jablonski, the Polish president, who came to Rome at the head of Warsaw's official delegation for the pope's installation Sunday.

There was no official word on what the pope and Mr. Jablonski discussed. But Vatican observers took the pope's address to the large Polish audience as an indication that they talked about the possibility of the first visit by a pope to a Communist country.

Pope John Paul left no doubt that he longs to make a trip back home.

"It is not easy to leave behind

one's own mountains so much beloved, and Cracow, but this is the will of God and I accept it," the pope said. He referred to southern Poland where he was born and grew up, and to the city where he was archbishop and cardinal for 14 years.

Then he added: "I will quote the words of St. Paul: 'When I will come to you, I will visit you.' I want very much to go to Poland next year for the 900th anniversary of the death of St. Stanislaw, because St. Stanislaw is the architect of moral order in Poland. There is hope that I will be able to go."

Commemoration Planned  
The Polish Roman Catholic Church plans widespread celebrations for the anniversary next May of the slaying of its patron saint by King Boleslaw in the 11th century.

Polish authorities barred Pope Paul VI, who died in August, from visiting Poland in 1966 and 1970. But state-church relations have improved since, and Polish Communist Party leader Edward Giersek met Paul VI at the Vatican last year.

Before the afternoon audience, Pope John Paul had lunch with Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the Polish primate, and about 50 Polish churchmen and laymen. The lunch took place in a Vatican hotel run by nuns near St. Peter's Basilica.

Many Polish-Americans attended the audience. It started with an address by the 77-year-old Cardinal Wyszyński who knelt before the pope saying: "Before the election you were a colleague; after the election we kneel in front of you because you are our pope."

U.S. Rifle Maker Settles Case for \$6.8 Million

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 23 (UPI) — An attorney paralyzed from the waist down in a hunting accident will receive \$6.8 million from the Remington Arms Co. in what his lawyer says is the largest out-of-court personal injury settlement in history.

John Coates was injured Dec. 11 when his son pushed the safety lock on his Mohawk 60 rifle forward to unload the firearm.

"When he pushed the safety forward, the gun discharged," attorney Joe Jamail, who represented Mr. Coates, said yesterday.

Mr. Coates sued Remington and McBride's Gun Shop, the dealer where he purchased the rifle, contending that the safety lock was defectively designed and permitted accidental firing of the rifle when the safety was placed in the fire position.

Mr. Jamail said that Remington did not admit fault in agreeing to the \$6.8 million settlement. However, he added, "Would they pay \$6.8 million if they didn't think anything was wrong with it?"

## France Arrests Pole for Spying

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP) — French authorities are holding a 26-year-old Polish student who has confessed to spying on Polish refugees in France, official sources reported today.

Investigations are continuing to determine whether the student, Kazimierz Chazewski, also passed military information to the Polish security service Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa, the sources said.

Mr. Chazewski was arrested early this month, four weeks after arriving in France, ostensibly as a student. He is expected to face trial later this year before the State Security Court.

## Beefeater® Gin

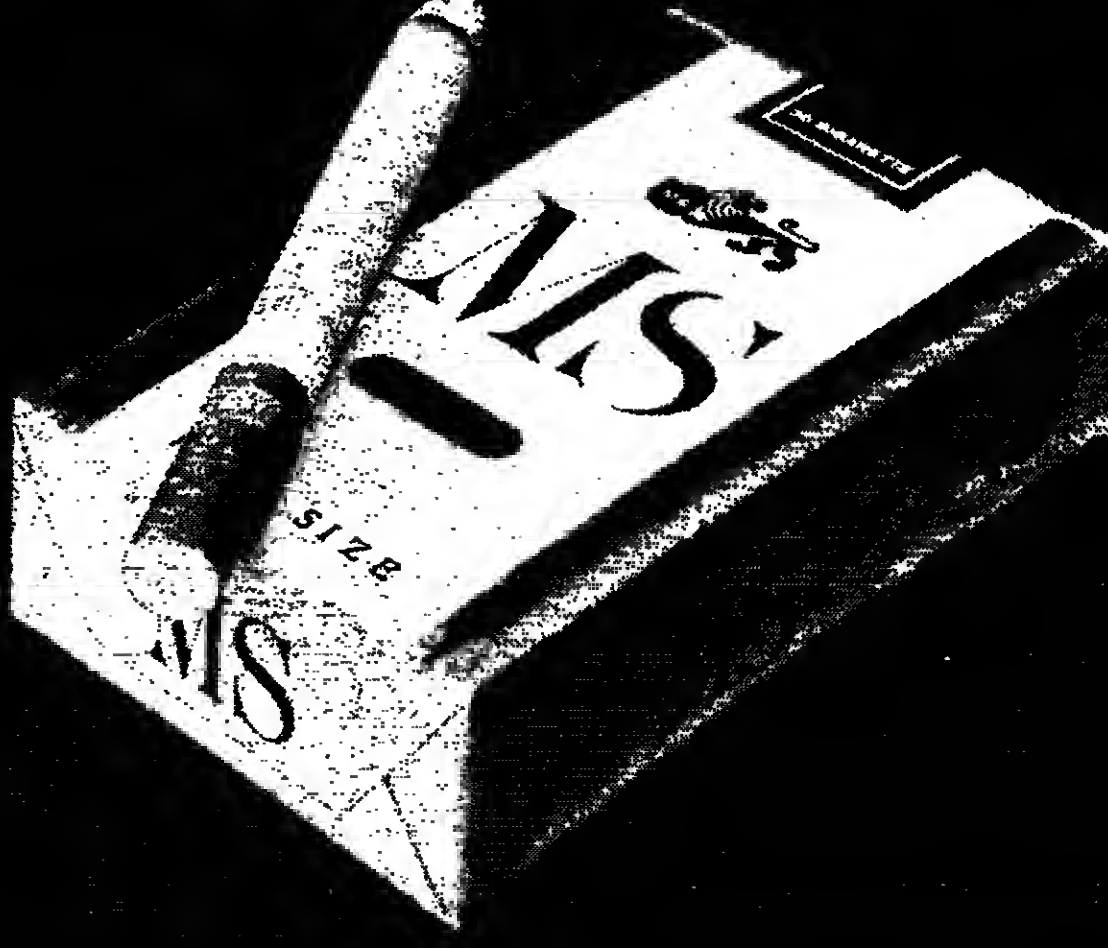


Beefeater from London.  
Unquestionably the world's finest gin.

Some things you simply cannot improve upon. That is why, since 1820, Beefeater's secret recipe has remained unchanged. The same family has taken the same care in achieving the same unmistakable taste and inimitable character that makes Beefeater, unquestionably the world's finest gin.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday





## 'Progress' for SALT

After two days of discussion in Moscow, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks remain decorated with such words as "constructive," "useful," "cordial" and "friendly." But no treaty has yet emerged from this inconclusively cheery atmosphere. That, of course, could be (and among some observers is) considered reason for skepticism. But when one considers how powerful the central issue of SALT remains, and how complicated and often nebulous so many of the details involved are by their very nature, to say nothing of the depth of emotions any rivalry between Moscow and Washington must plumb, it is still worth being thankful for the good signs in the talks and hopeful about their ultimate conclusion.

Weapons of war, especially when little exposed to combat, are extremely difficult to appraise, whether to assess chances of victory in war or restrictions for peace. When World War II was thrust on humanity by Adolf Hitler, the French Army was generally considered the best in the world. Among other advantages, it had a very large number of tanks, superior to those of the Germans. But the Germans had read, among others, the writings of Charles de Gaulle on the new warfare; they were able to create a Blitzkrieg and sweep from the Rhine to the sea. The French largely ignored the warnings and the predictions of De Gaulle — and were beaten in the field. So it is not necessarily the number or kinds of weapons that reside in a governmental arsenal that will tell how a war will end, or how each can be balanced off against others. How will they be used? How successful will they be in action?

Moreover, there are political issues that can have decisive effect on total war. Had Hitler refrained from attacking the Soviet Union, he could have dominated Western Europe. Had he appealed to revolutionaries within the Soviet Union — who did supply some of his troops — he might have extended his rule to Vladivostok. And had the United States stayed aloof, he might have won.

The strategic arms over which Moscow and Washington have been arguing leave many questions that could not be answered except in war.

It is not only the layman who is baffled by the relative effectiveness of Cruise missiles and Backfire bombers. One rather interesting example of how the Carter administration is trying to simplify the issues is by the departure of Paul Warnke. The effect of his move is to deprive anti-SALT spokesmen in the United States of the power of characterizing the SALT agreements with Mr. Warnke's strong desire to limit arms and maintain détente, even though the policy he advocated may remain intact.

A more constructive position by the Carter administration might be to point out just how relatively new, and increasingly sharp, differences within what was once Stalin's monolithic empire have raised military problems for the Soviet Union. The "Chinese card" (which is in the game whether the Americans choose to play it or not) is only the most important of these; Soviet expansionism in Africa is another, which Moscow would do well to return to the deck. Admittedly, it is not easy to negotiate with a country whose weaknesses one is pointing out, but the Soviet Union has certainly done this with respect to the United States since Vietnam.

In any case, SALT is important, less for what the specific limitation may imply than for a common acceptance by the superpowers of what war between them would mean for the world. There is an acronym in use lately — MAD — which anti-SALT pundits use to play down those effects. It means Mutual Assured Destruction.

Since war on a global scale, conventional or nuclear, involves just such a loss for all, it is madder to use the phrase lightly than to take it with utmost seriousness. And it is wiser to hope for good from SALT than to start with the assumption it is a kind of nuclear Munich. No one can accept Soviet policies, or arms accumulation, as less than a threat to the free world. But in SALT as in so many other aspects of diplomacy, dialogue is preferable to confrontation.

## Looking Up in Lebanon

It is possible to say, very cautiously, that things are looking up in Lebanon. Not only is the cease-fire proclaimed earlier this month between Christian militias and Syria's "peacekeeping" forces holding, but it was also substantially strengthened over the weekend when Saudi troops replaced Syrians at key locations in Beirut. The Christians, who probably provoked a good part of the Syrian onslaught on them, detest the Syrians but find Saudis acceptable. In return for the switch of peacekeeper, they pledged to cool down. At the same time, Lebanese army units are starting to take up peacekeeping duty in Beirut. Since the ultimate point is to phase out foreign peacekeepers, who have been on hand since the 1975-76 phase of Lebanon's civil war, the entry of Lebanese soldiers has a special appeal.

Underneath the surface, moreover, there are signs of stirring. The Syrians may be losing some of their taste for intervention in Lebanon. For trying to keep the peace in their fashion, they have been roundly condemned for savagely attacking first Palestinians and then Christians. They have been unable to either to fold Lebanon into a Syrian design or to steer Lebanon toward an orderly future of its own. With Egypt and Israel about to make peace, Damascus may feel dangerously exposed to maneuvers by the Israelis and their Lebanese Christian clients. Little wonder that Syria seems ready to step back a pace in Beirut and let other Arabs assume some part of a thankless peacekeep-

ing mission. The Israelis, helping in their fashion, have stepped back a pace, too.

The truly interesting aspect, however, is the role of the great powers. Lebanon is perhaps the only trouble spot going where Moscow and Washington are, if not cooperating, pursuing somewhat parallel policies aimed at stability. The theory that the Russians were fanning the flames in Beirut to undermine Camp David faded when they backed the cease-fire. Frozen out of the Arab-Israeli action, Moscow apparently wants in Lebanon not a wider war but an opportunity to act on a Mideast diplomatic stage.

Jimmy Carter is taking a personal interest in U.S. efforts to calm Lebanon and explore the shape of an internal solution. Vice President Mondale, questioned recently, pointedly declined to put blame on Syria, whose cooperation will be crucial to any easing of the poisonous religious, class and personal disputes that make up Lebanon's tragedy. France is also constructively engaged in the quest for stability.

Lebanon has given "cease-fire" a bad name, and this one may hold up no better than its countless predecessors. But somehow we have a sense that the stage — the U.S.-Soviet-French international stage — is set differently this time around, and that the behavior of those directly engaged (Christians and Syrians and to some extent Israelis and Palestinians) may as a consequence be significantly different too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other U.S. Opinion

#### Ban Skateboards?

If Americans for Democratic Action seems miscast as the scourge of the skateboard, never mind: the play's the thing. What ADA proposes, through its consumer affairs committee, is a nationwide ban on these toys.

We oppose that — and not because there is anything dubious about the ADA panel's motivation.

Skateboards are involved in thousands of injuries annually, and last year some 25 deaths were attributed to their use. Reason enough for concern, perhaps for safety regu-

lations and even maybe a schools-oriented educational campaign about their hazards.

But an outright ban, as the ADA consumer affairs committee requests? We say no to that. Automobiles are vastly more dangerous than skateboards. Should they be banned; should they even be restricted to utilitarian use? Who would say yes? The same goes for other risky things: alcohol, swimming pools, power mowers, kitchen step-stools, et cetera ad almost infinitum. Once you start down the banning path, there are lots of possibilities besides skateboards.

— From the Norristown, Pa. Times-Herald.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 25, 1903

NEW YORK — John Turner, said to be the best known anarchist in England with the exception of Prince Kropotkin, arrived here a few days ago to be the guest of the anarchists of the United States. He came with the intention of embarking on a five-month lecture tour. He spoke at a meeting last night in a hall well filled, and to an audience sprinkled with union officials and academics. When Turner concluded his lecture and while entertaining questions from the audience, he was arrested by the police and taken to Ellis Island. He will be deported.

Fifty Years Ago  
October 25, 1928

PARIS — Gertrude Stein has explained why she chooses to live outside the United States. Responding to a questionnaire distributed by "Transition," she wrote: "America is a country the right age to have been born in and the wrong age to live in. America is the mother of modern civilization and one wants to have been born in the country that has attained and live in the countries that are attaining or going to be attaining. America is now early Victorian, very early Victorian." Sixteen other noted expatriate Americans replied to the questionnaire.



## 'Disease-of-the-Month Club'

By Daniel Greenburg

WASHINGTON — Among establishment health researchers, a mythical entity known as the "disease-of-the-month club" is on a par with escaped viruses, plagiarized research and canceled travel grants as an impediment to restful sleep.

In his 20 months as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano has perceived this publicly as the unrecognized bete noire of research. And, in a newly initiated campaign to remake federal health-research programs according to the California vision — with the stress on long-term planning, austerity and social utility — he has shrewdly offered the biomedical community a bargain: Cooperate with me, and, in return, research will, among other benefits, be insulated against the disease-of-the-month club.

For the biomedical savants to whom he recently presented this proposition, there's much appeal in this trade-off, since the "club" is to them as SALT is to Russophobes and double-digit inflation to pensioners, an abomination that pricks deep fears and unplugs combative hormones. What is the disease-of-the-month club?

#### Alarmist Tactics

It is the shorthand term for the often-successful tactic of whipping up public and congressional sentiment to compel the National Institutes of Health to pay some, or more, attention to a disease that does not much appeal to NIH's own scientific fancy. With a humanitarian flavor, then, it is a portable play for the government's health-research money. It is policy-making through the use of alarmist tactics, mauling appeals and political muscle, rather than through cool appraisal of scientific value and "ripeness," which are the criteria that the biomedical high command prefers for deploying resources. As Califano understands, the club is anathema to the profession.

Referring to "the inevitable but not always desirable pressures that attend the distribution of substantial research dollars," he sympathetically reminded a recent assemblage of health scientists, "You're all familiar with the kind of disease-of-the-month pressures that attend the budget process within HEW and the Congress." None appeared mystified and none objected to the comradely alarm that he raised.

Nevertheless, some kind words are in order for the club, which, though almost always regarded with disdain, has actually served a useful role in the politics of medical research. For the process, which the establishment fears, and which Califano is nimbly exploiting, simply represents the application of democratic politics to the elitist business of biomedical research.

#### Nuisance

The club, such as it is, usually consists of people who, through personal misfortune, are concerned with a particular disease, and want their government to try to do something about it. Following the model of hog raisers, bomber builders and service of public-relations specialists, pressure their elected representatives, and generally create a nuisance — until NIH, almost always reluctantly, finally yields and puts some scientists to work on the problem.

The track record of this process is written into many of the programs and even some of the titles of the institutes that together constitute the National Institutes of

Health, and it's not a bad record. For example, it was only after parents of children with leukemia applied pressure through Congress that NIH turned attention to the difficult problem of suitable nutrition for patients undergoing treatment for that disease. In response to political pressure, the old National Heart Institute broadened its scope and became the National Heart and Lung Institute, and a couple of years ago it metamorphosed into the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. What was formerly known as the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases is now the Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases. In the same fashion, the former Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke is now the Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.

#### Virtues

In some instances, the NIH leadership initially yielded to the changes as an inexpensive way to quell the din. But the inexorability of bureaucratic expansion can have virtues, too. For, once a disease gets on the letterhead, it's easier for research money to follow — and what's wrong with that?

Cost-effectiveness workshops — almost always unaffected by the ailments they deem unprofitable for research investment — are horrified by this emotional intrusion of politics into health-research affairs. But, as one special-interest health group, the American Neurology Association — patient load a mere 250,000 — recently pointed out to Califano: "We do not believe it is callous lack of regard for the needs of others which sometimes results in disease-of-the-month groups de-

manding special attention; rather, such efforts are the result of frustration with the existing system, which fails to give fair consideration to the needs of all and allocate research resources accordingly.

That's worth keeping in mind as HEW and the biomedical community plan the future of health research.

## Inflation: Insatiable Enemy

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — It began to grow back in 1966, when Lyndon Johnson, denying the evidence placed before him by his own economic advisers, insisted there need be no choice between guns and butter. The United States, he said, could afford both an expanding war in Vietnam and the huge social investments envisaged by the Great Society — without higher taxes.

By the time he acknowledged the error of that judgment and persuaded Congress to impose a surtax, inflation was roaring along. And from that day to this, U.S. politics, along with U.S. society, has been reshaped by the persistence of the longest, most severe period of inflation in this century.

President Carter has now announced his third major anti-inflation plan, and he risks becoming the fourth president swamped by this insatiable enemy.

Johnson never recovered from the loss of credibility involved in his classic misjudgment of the inflationary impact of his guns-and-butter decision.

His successor, Richard Nixon, was driven by inflation to abandon his own deep political and philo-

sophical abhorrence of controls. He put the economy into the strategic controls in 1971. While that measure bought him enough time to gain re-election, the inflationary surge that followed the removal of controls, the Arab oil embargo and the imposition of OPEC cartel prices, added to the pressures that ultimately drove him from office.

His successor, Gerald R. Ford, launched his presidency with the ludicrous WIN buttons (Whip Inflation Now), sowing widespread doubts about his capacity to handle the nation's problems. By the end of his presidency — as he has been reminding audiences on the campaign circuit this autumn — inflation was down from its horrendous 14 percent to just below 5 percent. But that reduction came only at the cost of the highest unemployment and the worst economic slump since the Great Depression.

Now Carter has taken another swing at the implacable enemy, knowing that his fate, like his predecessors', may well be determined by this struggle. As Richard Seamon, the elections expert, has been saying for the last two years,

"There's nothing wrong with the Republican Party that double-digit inflation won't cure."

That kind of inflation has now returned, and even though it may not gain the Republicans much of an advantage in the midterm campaign, it certainly casts a shadow over Carter's chances for re-election. Many Democrats were plainly nervous about his even making inflation the subject of prime-time television broadcast this close to the election. But ignoring the issue might have been just as dangerous as spotlighting it.

The impact of inflation on U.S. politics goes much deeper than the fates of the four presidents who have wrestled with it. What inflation has done, fundamentally, is to deepen the insecurity in this country, and that warps the opportunities for positive leadership on other issues.

The cliché is that inflation has made the country more conservative, and historically, periods of severe inflation have tended to produce conservative politics. The obvious attraction of proposals for spending and tax ceilings in this year's election testifies to the public desire for relief from its ravages.

#### Values Damaged

But inflation damages the conservative social values which are essential to the country's future. Stability, savings and investment are all undermined by inflation. Severe inflation makes a mockery of most families' financial plans. Most working people feel there is no way they can protect their budgets against this kind of assault on the dollar.

The scramble for the unattainable sense of security forces conservative people to take what they must regard as imprudent risks — borrowing heavily now to buy something that may be even more impossibly expensive tomorrow. It erodes the sense of trust on which an economy and a society rest, and it makes people cynical about the chances of attaining any goal more ambitious than mere survival.

While it persists, there will hardly be room in our politics for any other major issue.

the "stupid behavior" of the police in "fixing into" a group of Basque demonstrators at Pamplona. Surely this is a rather mild description of an event in which Basque young men were killed for the offense of carrying a banner demanding freedom for their people. And surely, the killings the Basque killings of policemen — were related to the fact that all the police in the Basque country are Spanish.

Time is running out, very quickly, for the Basque people. Unlike Quebec, Scotland, or Wales, the Basque lands are receiving intense immigration from the people with whom they share their nation. Unless the Basques now gain control of their schools, and their media, they will end by being absorbed by the Spanish.

JOHN STEINKE  
London.

### Letters

#### View of Basques

Stanley's Meisler's article (JHT, Oct. 14) while factual, was lacking in sympathy for and understanding of the Basque problem in Spain.

Mr. Meisler speaks repeatedly of the Basques "obsession" with their history — thereby implying that the Basque attitude toward their role in Spain is irrational. Their "obsession" with their history amounts to a belief that they, the oldest European people, are entitled to maintain themselves, and their language and culture, in a land that has been theirs since before the beginning of recorded history — long before there was a "Spain" or a "Spanish" people.

Mr. Meisler speaks of the Basque demand to restore their "medieval privileges" and by his repeated use of the term denigrates what the Basques refer to as their "ancient rights." Yet those rights primarily amounted to a recognition that the Basques, while part of Spain, were not subject to the Spanish people — that they were entitled to a reasonable measure of autonomy in their domestic affairs.

What the Basques are demanding is similar to what French-Canadians demand, the Flemish, the Welsh, and the Scots — the right to a measure of independence in their own corner of the world — and not to see their identity obliterated in the name of someone else's nationalism.

Surely these are basic rights, not privileges, medieval or otherwise. Mr. Meisler says the Basques seem to be suffering from "cultural insecurity." Would you not be culturally insecure if teaching of your native language had been forbidden in the public schools of your native land for close to two genera-

tions? If you had no television, and virtually no radio or press in your native language? If you were paying taxes to support schools that do not teach your language or history? A public service that does not use your language, and a police force that is drawn entirely from peoples other than your own?

For many years, Basque children were severely punished if they even spoke the Basque language among themselves at school. Even today, there is no instruction in Basque, even in public schools where the great majority of students speak Basque as their first language. In general, there is less provision for the teaching of Basque, in the schools, than there is for the teaching of French or other foreign languages. If you wish your children to be taught in Basque, you must send them to a private school.

Mr. Meisler mentions that close to half the population of the Basque provinces is non-Basque. Yes, the Basques are being undermined by their own economic success. Because the Basque provinces are the most economically developed part of Spain, they are receiving a flood of immigrants from the poor regions of Spain. The children of these immigrants are under no compulsion to study Basque, and almost no provision is made for them to do so even if they should want to do so. Yet, every Basque child must do all his studies in Spanish, unless his parents send him to a private school.

What can the outcome be in a situation where there are two cultural groups, of equal numbers, only one of which learns to speak the other's language? The common language — in this case Spanish — will end by driving out the other. Finally, Mr. Meisler speaks of

JOHN STEINKE

London.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
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International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. 747-1245.  
Telex: 412716 Herald, Paris Cedex Herald, Paris.  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.  
Daily except Sunday  
In U.S.A.—Subscription price: \$225 yearly.  
Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.  
Postmaster: Please send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, 200 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.  
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Communication Paritaire No 34 231.



1978 10 25

Lovers of Traditional Steam Baths Launch Counteroffensive

As Sauna Moves in, Traditional Soviet Banya May Be Washed Up

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 — The men stood on benches, up where the steam was so hot that it threatened the hair of anyone foolish enough to go bareheaded. They beat each other — on bare chests, backs and legs — with leafy bundles of birch or maple twigs.

Others below threw bucket after bucket of water into a huge brick oven until the steam became so hot in the tiered room that it drove even the boldest down from the summit.

Afterward they cooled off in a Romanesque indoor pool with marble columns and a stone fountain before moving to the auditorium-sized main bath, where they lay on stone benches. There they snored while companions soaped them from head to foot. Then it was into the shower, or one of the three deep, hot, sunken tubs at the end of the room, before returning to the *parilka* (steam room) to begin the whole process all over again.

Later they adjourned to the elegant changing room, where they enjoyed a pedicure or simply sat with their towels draped around them like togas, drinking beer, munching on *vobla* (dried fish) and chatting under the carved wooden rafters supporting the 30-foot ceiling.

Morning Bath

It was a weekday morning. More than 200 men, mostly in their 20s, 30s, and 40s, were waiting away the hours as their Russian ancestors have done since the 11th century. They were enjoying a *banya*, or public bath, at the 175-year-old Sandunovsky Baths in central Moscow.

Russia without public baths would be like London without pubs. Yet they are threatened today — by a combination of official neglect and the encroachment of the Finnish-style sauna.

A sauna is based on dry heat rather than the wet steam of the Russian *banya*. It is much smaller, usually holding 12 persons or fewer at one time; scores can crowd into a *parilka*.

"Today people like saunas because they have snob appeal," observes Volodya, a young Russian professional man. "They're foreign and different. Everyone likes to feel that he's among the privileged."

In Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, the city's consumer services administration decided to eliminate *banyas* in favor of saunas. This country's most modern hotels, like the Vinnitsa, Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia, and the tourist center in the ancient city of Suzdal northeast of Moscow, boast of saunas, not *banyas*.

The number of *banyas* in Mos-

cow has declined as old ones are torn down to make room for new office and apartment buildings.

Counteroffensive

The threat has become severe enough for lovers of the old-style Russian steam bath to launch a counteroffensive.

"So many Muscovites complained about the lack of new *banyas* and the neglect of older ones that Deputy Mayor B.N. Sepanov finally pledged last summer that the city will build nine new public baths in districts that now have none, and that it will rebuild 10 others."

At least two newspapers have publicly criticized officials for conditions in the baths.

A Pravda correspondent wrote from Kiev that "Going to a steam bath is not as simple as it once was in this city. The luckless bather finds one bathhouse closed for repairs, another closed for lack of steam, another for lack of water."

And when he eventually succeeds in finding one open, more likely than not it is filthy and full of people drinking or doing their laundry. If he objects to the crowds or the unsanitary conditions he will be told: "Go to a sauna if you don't like it."

A magazine article recently emphasized the benefits of *banyas*. Legend, the author noted, has long held that steam baths offer "lucidity of mind, freshness, cheerfulness, health, strength, beauty, youth, cleanliness, improved skin tone and sex appeal."

And now a Russian doctor has established scientifically that after 10 minutes in a steam room a man emerges 3 percent stronger and with 14 percent more endurance than he had when he went in.

The author also quoted an unnamed Finnish doctor as suggesting that "saunas may be carcinogenic, and therefore maybe Russian steam is better."

Civic Necessity

The public baths were a civic necessity here for many years. A ritualistic Saturday visit to the local *banya* is still the only alternative to a chilly dip in a nearby river in much of the rural Soviet Union, where home indoor plumbing remains a dream for the future.

The *banya* have separate sections for men and women. The Sandunovsky Baths host about 600 men and 150 women daily.

Women go to the baths "to be beautiful," the Moscow secretary said. "Some people go to church and talk with a priest. They think afterwards they are very clean and ready to start a new life," she said.

"For some Moscow women, the *banya* is the same thing."

Despite their low admission cost, the best of the Moscow *banyas*, like

the Sandunovsky Baths, have a country-club atmosphere about them.

One ruble (\$1.50) gets you into the Sandunovsky Baths. For another 50 kopecks (75 cents) you can buy a bundle of twigs with which to scourge yourself and your companions.

"It makes you more virile," confided a regular patron.

The number of manhours spent in the *banya* rather than at work here is a national joke. At Sandunovsky, clusters of men dressed in business suits departed throughout the late morning and early afternoon one recent weekday, apparently ready to make their first appearance at the office after spending a long morning in the baths.

Asked how so many young, able-bodied men could possibly be free to enjoy the baths during the mid-

profits. His wife divorced him over the matter.

Chekhov celebrated the supposed egalitarianism of the baths in a story about two men — one tall and fat, the other small and frail — who met in a *banya* and became friends after flogging each other's outed bodies with birch branches for a few hours. The small man turned out to be the mayor of the city and the large one a doorman at a local hotel.

One of the innovations in several of Moscow's *banyas* today is first-class sections with tickets sold up to a month in advance.

*Banya*-lovers here apparently feel that such blemishes on the image of egalitarianism are a small price to pay if it means that Moscow's *banyas* can survive and thrive, however.

© Los Angeles Times



Serge Bondarchuk  
magnificent "Father Serge."

Films in Paris

'Father Serge' Tops At Tolstoy Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Igor Talankine's "Father Serge," shown as the Soviet entry at the Paris Film Festival earlier this month, received its public release this week at the Cosmos, where the 150th anniversary of Tolstoy's birth was celebrated with a selection of Soviet films based on his novels.

This interesting program — it should be extended — includes the entire cycle of Serge Bondarchuk's screen adaptation of "War and Peace," four full-length features in all; the photographed Bolshoi ballet of "Anna Karenina," and a 1917 silent version of "Father Serge" in which Jean Mogoukine undertook the title role.

Tolstoy was convinced that motion pictures had a future. When dramatist Leonid Andreyev visited him in 1908, the aged author told him that he had a film script in mind.

"Just imagine," said Tolstoy, "with this technique, one could reach huge masses of people, all the peoples on the earth!" He did not do so to write a screenplay, but he did pose for movie cameras and these shots of him have been preserved.

Royalty-Free

Before his death (to the indignation of his wife), Tolstoy bequeathed his works to the world, making them available for dramatization royalty-free. The oaks were late in reaching the place the Russians call "Gollywood," but when it finally did, there was great rejoicing — and a great scramble to get all his famous stories before the cameras.

There was "Resurrection" with Dolores Del Rio and Rod La Rocque; "Anna Karenina" with Greta Garbo and John Gilbert (it bore the title "Love," since the co-stars were said to be having an affair at the time); "The Cossacks" and "Redemption," both with Gilbert; remakes of "Anna Karenina" and "Resurrection," and later a wide-screen epic of "War and Peace" under King Vidor's direction.

Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra, his companion when he fled his estate to die in a railroad station, later founded a home in Connecticut for Russian refugees. She suggested that the movie producers, having profited from her father's novel, might feel obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the establishment; as far as is known, none did.

"Father Serge" was written after Tolstoy had been seized by the messianic impulse to preach Christian ideals. There was a legend that Czar Alexander I only feigned death, that at his funeral his coffin was empty and that he had vanished to tramp Russia as a vagabond to atone for his sins. Some scholars maintain that this tale inspired Tolstoy to write his story of the struggle to attain purity, and certainly there is much of the autobiographical in it.

Prince Kassatky, a handsome lieutenant of the cuirassiers, is engaged to Marya, a court favorite. When he learns that she has been the mistress of the Czar Nicholas I, he leaves her, takes holy orders and as Father Serge is considered a saint by pilgrims who visit his hermitage.

Despite his seeming serenity, he wrestles with two temptations: concupiscence and spiritual pride. A loose woman, drunk, wagers that she can seduce him. She comes to his retreat and arouses his passion. To still his lust, he cuts off one of his fingers with an ax. He believes he has conquered the flesh, but after finally succumbing to the advances of the sensual, stupid girl, he punishes himself by running away to live with the humble, the poor, the excluded. He is deported to Siberia for vagrancy, and there finds his salvation in gardening, teaching children and curing the sick.

Talankine's adaptation moves sedately, quite leisurely in the latter half, but to impressive effect. The early sequences of the St. Petersburg court and the young man's disgust at the hypocrisy of his superiors and the swiftness of his military-school companions are swiftly and exactly caught — together with a portrait of the czar as both martinet and a jovial father. The young actor who plays the restless prince destined for a spiritual quest provides a brilliant and vivid, if miniature, performance; and as the tormented Father Serge of the subsequent chapters, Bondarchuk rises to some magnificent acting.

Barbet Schroeder, the Swiss filmmaker who went to Uganda and came back with a hilarious portrait of Idi Amin Dada, turns to zoology in "Kobo" (at the Elysees Point-Show and the Saint-Andre-des-Arts in English).

Last year Schroeder and his crew visited California to shoot a docu-

mentary about an extraordinary gorilla that psychology student Penny Patterson had installed in her home and instructed in sign language. Koko, now 7, is as fluent at expressive gesticulation as any human deprived of hearing and speech. He makes his demands emphatically known and responds intelligently to all — or almost all — that his mistress tells him.

He has certain strong dislikes. Skimming through a book and bopping on a drawing of a bluebottle fly, he slaps in disgust at the image of the offensive insect. He is on loan from the San Francisco menagerie, and the zoo keepers think he should be returned to a simian environment. He seems, however, to be enjoying his education and to be happy in the part he is playing in a noble experiment. Schroeder wonders if he may not become the first WASP ape. This amusing movie is a screen counterpart of Solly Zuckerman's book "The Social Life of Monkeys and Apes," at once informative and entertaining.

"Die Linkshandige Frau" (The Left-Handed Woman) marks the directorial debut of Austrian author Peter Handke. Oppressively monotonous, it describes the drab existence of a German couple inhabiting a gloomy Parisian suburb. In danger of boring one another to death, the husband and wife decide to separate for a spell.

Handke, having composed a low-budget script, finds himself with little to direct, and resorts to the repeated image of an express train hurtling past. As a sample of young Teutonic cinema, the film discloses no startling innovations, merely mimics of French New Wave trickeries of 20 years ago. It is at the Monte-Carlo and the Racine, in German.

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"Die Linkshandige Frau" (The Left-Handed Woman) marks the directorial debut of Austrian author Peter Handke. Oppressively monotonous, it describes the drab existence of a German couple inhabiting a gloomy Parisian suburb. In danger of boring one another to death, the husband and wife decide to separate for a spell.

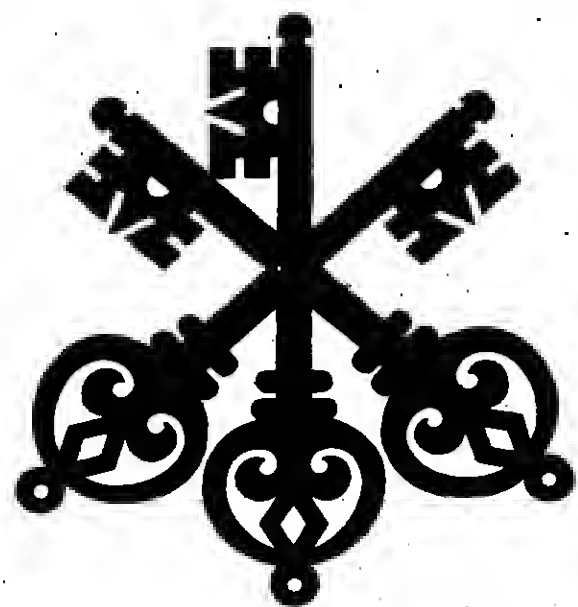
Handke, having composed a low-budget script, finds himself with little to direct, and resorts to the repeated image of an express train hurtling past. As a sample of young Teutonic cinema, the film discloses no startling innovations, merely mimics of French New Wave trickeries of 20 years ago. It is at the Monte-Carlo and the Racine, in German.

Barbet Schroeder, the Swiss filmmaker who went to Uganda and came back with a hilarious portrait of Idi Amin Dada, turns to zoology in "Kobo" (at the Elysees Point-Show and the Saint-Andre-des-Arts in English).

Last year Schroeder and his crew visited California to shoot a docu-

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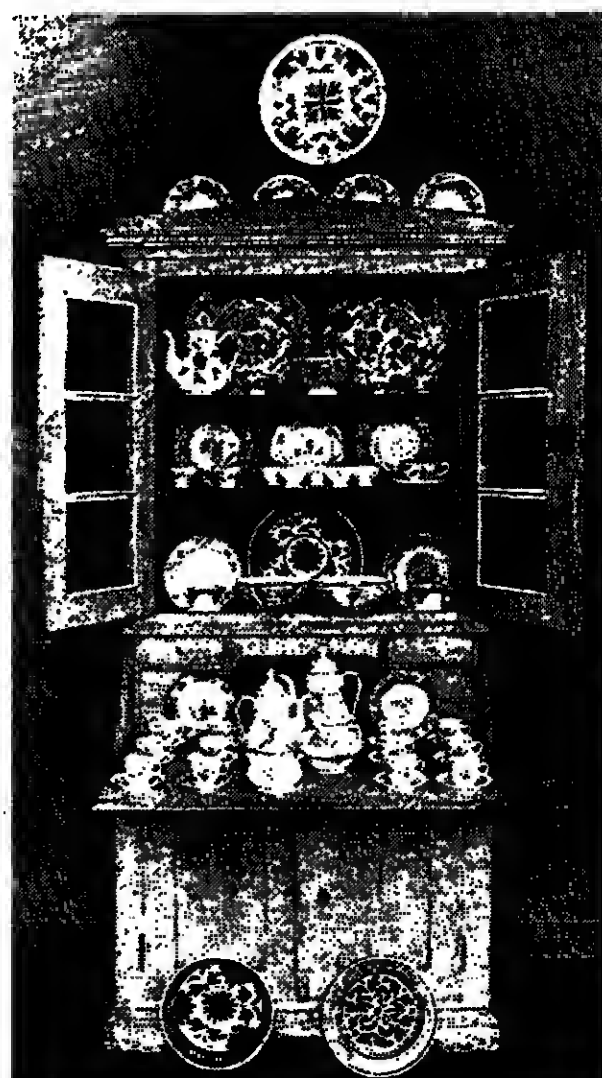
By all means, come, admire the tulips. But don't be surprised if you go home laden down with antiques.

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Of course you'll also find scores of typically Dutch antiques, too. Cookie molds, fanciful Frisian clocks and colorful Delft tiles are all popular with collectors. Look for good values in brass, copper and pewter, too.

If you come across a "gaper," consider yourself lucky. These odd fellows are actually signs. If the one shown here looks like he's saying "Ahhh!" it's because he is.



He used to hang over an apothecary shop.

Definitely begin your antiques spree in Amsterdam. Go to the Nieuwe Spiegelstraat near the Rijksmuseum. You'll find four square blocks chock-full of antique shops. Almost all the dealers speak English. In fact, almost all the Dutch do.

In The Hague, besides the nearly 150 shops to browse through, there's an open-air flea market held every Thursday. It always attracts smart buyers.

Or just drive down any country lane. You're sure to come upon a quaint village with at least one antique shop. Prices there are even more enticing than in the cities.

Learn more in our free Holland guidebook. Write: KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, P.O. Box 7700, Schiphol Oost, Holland.

Since you're interested in things you might be interested to know Amsterdam is surprisingly close to Europe's other historic cities. London, and Paris, are about an hour away.

For reservations, see your travel agent or nearest KLM office.



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## Fashion

## Saint Laurent Dips Into Sailer Theme

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Yves Saint Laurent closed the fashion ready-to-wear season (for next spring and spring) with a low-key but highly saleable collection. The buyers' reaction was mixed — pleased with the easiness of the clothes, many of which are mere reshapes of seasons past, but disturbed by the lack of news.

"Don't quote me," one of them said, "but I feel Saint Laurent cannot pull another one of those blouses on us. Not again."

Another, also ducking direct attribution, felt that Saint Laurent's collection was not up to par. But this one blamed it not on Saint Laurent, whom everybody

agrees is an enormous talent, but on his entourage, who lately have been steering him the wrong way. Many feel that one of his assistants, Loulou de la Falaise, who is as exotic as a Brazilian Ara, has been responsible for the designer's more explosive recent image.

## Color

So it is no surprise that half the story here is color — one told in brilliant neon shades of blue, pink, green and yellow.

But when Saint Laurent sits down and tells his own story, there is no question that he can outdistance anyone in town. Take his sailor theme; everybody has had a fling at it, but it took Saint Laurent to deliver such a sharp yet elegantly disciplined look.

Without falling into the costume trap, he did the prettiest sailor suits, in — obviously — blue, white and red, plus an interesting burgundy. The best navy group came in the middle of the show and included a pea jacket, a gold-and-navy striped T-shirt and American sailor pants outlined with gold buttons.

The nautical theme was further carried out by anchors everywhere (belt buckles, pocket decorations), stars and stripes (including white stars on navy gloves), middie over both pants and skirts, and sailor caps on every head in sight.

The new pants at Saint Laurent are slim and finished down the sides with neat rows of white buttons. His best skirts are button-fronted.

Down to the sea with Yves Saint Laurent.



Saint Laurent, noting after the show that "the sea has an enormous attraction for me," also recalled that he was the first designer to put the sailor peajacket on a fashion runway many years ago.

The sea's lure did not stop at the sailor idea. He also had fabrics printed with seashells, as well as loads of plastic coral bracelets and shell-embossed satin evening jackets over shell-decorated camisole tops.

There were those who praised Saint Laurent as "the greatest colorist since Gauguin" — no doubt because of his Tahitian-inspired sarong-type dresses with bare midriffs (and the girls wore multicolor flowers in their hair). But again, for purists, his best dresses

were the easy blacks-and-whites, often with blouse and skirt sporting a different print, or the whole black chiffon pleated number that dipped slightly at the back.

Saint Laurent definitely scored in the shorts department, where many other designers were nowhere. Saint Laurent's shorts are properly cut for length and are flared and buttoned on each side. Worn over dark, seamed stockings and high, two-color pumps, as they were this morning, they're great for discoing.

## Laroche on the Rise

Guy Laroche, who showed earlier in the day, has made constant and serious progress in the last few seasons.

He has just the right designer in Guy Dourier and just the right commercial organization to put out trendy clothes that look refined down to the last detail — without costing a mint.

In a season dominated by suits, Dourier did a good job with soft, unpretentious and short spencer suits. Skirts were invariably wrap-around and tops mostly silk camisoles. His palette is Paris trendy — bright but not outright glaring.

All the cards have been played by now, and somehow the fashion game has changed. The most sought-after Parisian designers have not been as strong as usual. But others are working and waiting in the wings, and the time is right for over-cautious retailers who tend to invest in big oases only to make the rounds again and take a close look at the up-and-comers.

Meanwhile, a number of U.S. buyers said this morning that they are off again for Italy for a reappraisal of fashions there.

## Waverley Root

## The Pheasant on Display: Fair Game for the Nobility

IT IS possible that the most lavish feast in history was the one given in 1543 in Lille, one of his Flemish fiefdoms, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. It has gone down in social and gastronomic history as the Banquet of the Vow of the Pheasant. Its high point occurred when a long file of servants entered, each carrying a salver to which a live pheasant was tethered; the bearers stationed themselves before the knights present, each of whom swore solemnly by the pheasant and before God to abstain from whatever action his imagination could conjure up — not to sleep in a bed, not to change his clothes — until Constantinople had been taken back from the Saracens, who had just captured it.

This well-documented mobilization of Christian chivalry was the sensation of Western Europe, but after the fevered emotions of the moment, fed by much good food and wine, had faded away, sober second thoughts prevailed, and in the end neither the duke himself nor any of the knights who had taken the oath judged it expedient to affront the Saracens. Thus if Philip the Good's object had been to recover Constantinople, it must be judged that the Banquet of the Vow of the Pheasant had failed; but its magnificence was such that it was a spectacular success if Philip's real aim, as some malicious gossips insinuated, had been to demonstrate that the duke of Burgundy was richer and more powerful than the king of France — at that moment Charles VII, whose control over his kingdom had dwindled to such an extent that he had been nicknamed sarcastically "the king of the Bourges."

**If Philip the Good's object had been to recover Constantinople, it must be judged that the Banquet of the Vow of the Pheasant had failed.**

and brought some birds back to Greece; the Romans then imported pheasants from Greece and subsequently introduced them into the countries of their European conquests, including England.

"The pheasant, it seems," wrote Elizabeth David, "is a bird which inspires fantasies in the kitchen," and it was not the ancient Romans who could be expected to pass up an opportunity for fantasy in that domain. Their mildest treatment of the bird was to skin it carefully, cook it, then tuck it back into its feathers for serving — worth the trouble, they felt, since the pheasant's plumage was so brilliant.

## Ritualized

But why the pheasant? Swearing by a pheasant was ritualized in the Middle Ages, according to some because the pheasant was so noble a bird ("the king of feathered game," said the 19th-century French gastronomic writer, Robert Robert) that it was a fit custodian of the pledges of human nobility. This association between avian and human blue-bloodedness seems to have been accepted by the anonymous author of "Le Menagier Parisien" (1393), who composed a menu for a formal dinner including "pheasant for the nobles." There was no dearth of pheasants at the time and they were consequently not luxuries in the sense of being not luxuries in the sense of being expensive (though in 14th-century England a pheasant cost as much as a sheep, and not until Elizabethan times would a pheasant be purchasable for 7 pence).

A second possible reason that swearing by a pheasant was considered appropriate when it was a question of making a vow to fight in the Holy Land was that the Holy Land was in the east, and the pheasant represented the east, the region from which it came. Poets let nobody forget that by their paraphrase for the name of the pheasant, as, for instance, in Voltaire's "Henriade": "The bird of the Phasis is a dish for the gods." The word "pheasant" is derived from Phasis, which for the ancients was the river which divided Europe from Asia.

That would not be our view, for the Phasis, which is now called the Rion, runs into the eastern end of the Black Sea from the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, the ancient Colchis, which is the reason the scientific name of the typical species of pheasant is *Phasianus colchicus*. According to legend, Jason and his Argonauts, who sailed for home, after capturing the Golden Fleece, down the Phasis River, discovered pheasants there

those of our country," and that "a Venetian great of silver will buy three pheasants." However, a likely starting point would seem to be India, rich in representatives of the 20 genera and 48 species of this family, including the peacock, almost a pheasant, and the Indian jungle fowl, the ancestor of all our domestic chickens.

So closely related is the splendid pheasant to the bumble hen that they can be crossed with each other. An American Indian name for the turkey was *peru* and in French, less politely, a bastard pheasant (*faisan barbare*). The French also have a special term to recognize another phenomenon of the pheasant, *faisan coqueret*, cock-like pheasant, which means a hen which, having passed egg-laying age, begins to take on the plumage of the male.

I read recently in a book devoted to American Indian food a sentence in which the authors, carried

away by their enthusiasm for the plenty of America, wrote that "when Spanish adventurers arrived" on the American continent, its "fields rustled with quail, plover and pheasant." With plover, yes; with quail, perhaps (there were quail, but the American one is not the same as the European one), but with pheasant, definitely not. This Asiatic bird did not exist in pre-Columbian America. It does now, in 34 states, where it has adapted itself more successfully than any other imported game bird.

The accepted story is that an American consul in Shanghai established some Chinese ring-tailed pheasants on his farm in Oregon in 1881, and that a little later hybrid pheasants were introduced into New England, and that it is from these birds of the 1880s that the so plentiful today are descended. Perhaps: But Eliza Leslie's "Directions for Cookery in its Various Branches" gives two recipes for roast pheasant; and she has not used this word for the wrong bird, for she speaks separately of the grouse and the partridge, identified as different.

As my edition of her book is dated 1848, pheasant seems to have been common enough in the United States at least 30 years before it was supposed to have been established there so that it could be treated to an everyday cookbook,

with no indication that there was anything rare or unusual about it. Leslie did not believe in hanging pheasants. "It is not the custom in America, as in some parts of Europe, to keep game till it begins to taint; all food when inclined to decomposition being regarded by us with disgust." She was then in conflict with the most venerated dictators of European gastronomy, but Europe has since caught up with her. In the 18th century Godefrid de la Reyniere had said that "pheasant should be waited for like a governmental pension by a writer who has never flattered anybody."

In the 19th century Brillat-Savarin wrote that "every substance has its apogee of excellence, some when they begin to decay like the pheasant. Eaten within the three days which follow its death, nothing distinguishes it; it is neither as delicate as a pullet nor as tasty as a quail." Let us grant him three days' delay, but elsewhere he advocated waiting to eat pheasant until its breast meat turns green. Nobody dares disagree with Brillat-Savarin nowadays, but in his own time he was criticized as more of a theoretician than as a practitioner, and in this case, at least, time has passed him by.

Today French gourmets oppose the hanging of game, and some of the better Parisian restaurants carry on their menus a notice that they do not follow this practice.

Decomposed or not, pheasant is, in the almost unanimous opinion of the finest of game birds, I would be inclined myself to make an exception for Scotch grouse, but that is a rare bird, while the pheasant is well established all over the world.

I personally prefer pheasant roasted in the simplest possible form rather than as an ingredient in elaborate dishes. (Here I repeat Brillat-Savarin, who said that truffles do nothing for pheasants). I do not want the subtle flavor of the bird smothered by other tastes. This is valid, of course, only for tender young birds, killed no later than December of the year in which they were hatched; old birds require more complicated treatment for their flesh is dry. To find out if a bird offered you is really a young one, press the beak and the area above the breast-bone. If it is a first-year bird, they should give under the pressure of your fingers. A young bird is also indicated, as is the case with partridge, by a pointed tip-wing feather; it becomes rounded as the bird grows older.

The gravest reproach which can be made to the pheasant is that it has recently inspired a woman food writer into committing a lamentable *non sequitur*. "The cock pheasant," she wrote, "though polygamous, is extremely jealous."

© Waverley Root

## On the Arts Agenda

The soprano Katia Ricciarelli will sing the role of Maria in the first performance of the new production of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" at the Paris Opera Oct. 25, replacing Mirella Freni, who cancelled because of the death of her father. Freni is expected to return to the cast for subsequent performances.

The Handel Opera Society will present four performances each of "Rinaldo" and "Semele" from Nov. 8 through 18 at Sadler's Wells Theatre in London. Charles Farncombe will conduct both works, with "Rinaldo" being staged by Julian Oldfield and "Semele" by Leif Soderstrom.

Witold Lutoslawski will conduct the British premiere of his "Les Espaces du Sommeil" Nov. 8 at

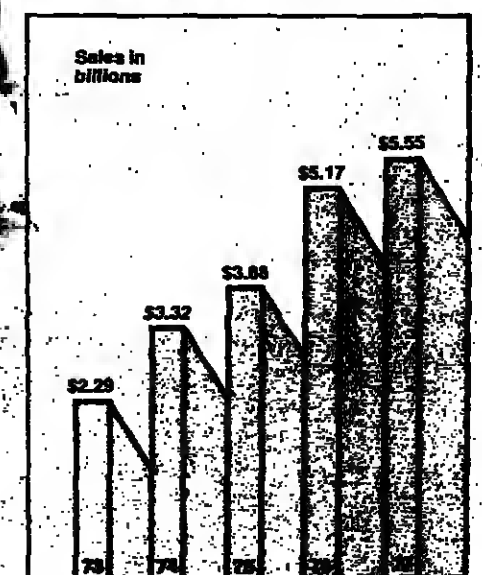
Royal Festival Hall in London with the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as soloist. The program also includes the Polish composer's Concerto for Orchestra and Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra," conducted by David Atherton.

A double-bill of operas on the Bluebeard legend is scheduled for its first performance Nov. 11 at La Scala, Milan. The works are Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle," staged by Giorgio Pressburger and designed by Luciano De Vita, and the Milanese premiere of Camillo Togni's "Bluebeard," to a text by Georg Trakl, staged by Maria Francesca Siciliani and with sets and costumes by Michele Canzonieri, Dorothy Dorow, Eva Marton, Claudio Desideri and Giancarlo Luccardi are in the casts.



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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group.

100







**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24**[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1978

High Low Close Chgs				High Low Close Chgs				High Low Close Chgs					
1761 Abitibi	1717	1776	+10	500 G. Oldbr	w	200	200	2715 Tech	Cor	A	99	94	9
1725 Agnico	E	564	6	3380 Grand		55	55	3200 Telcel	Cor	B	89	92	9
1740 Alcan	E	564	6	600 G.I. Olds		9	9	3271 Tex	Can	Can	544	554	45
1402 Alka Gas	A	515	154	220 Greyhd		320	320	2000 Telfer	Cor	B	54	54	45
400 Alco Can	519	191	+19	1380 Harb Crp	A	318	365	2787 Trn Dm	Bk	Bk	540	543	20
1425 And	283	283	0	1100 Hb		18	18	1446 Trn Can	PL	A	117	117	17
1125 Ansh	223	23	-2	1101 Hayes O	A	218	94	4770 Trn Mt	A	A	38	38	58
1400 Asst	223	23	-2	1102 Hb		18	18	1446 Trn Can	PL	A	117	117	17
320 Atco	A	514	148	1015 IAC	Cor	819	185	3574 Unico	A	211	181	124	
3307 BCP	A	517	164	200 Indat	A	113	134	3500 Union O	216	156	16		
1400 Bldg	710	710	0	1400 Indat	Cor	60	60	5000 ULC	Chsd	58	78	18	
6146 Bkn B	S	22	21	2024 Int Mogul	A	460	460	7011 Can	Cor	117	117	17	
1400 Bohn	B	513	124	7412 Int Mogul	A	216	146	200 Vestpr	Cor	154	154	15	
1400 Bn Corp	A	513	124	5100 Ivaco	A	819	18	11900 Vowper	P	154	154	15	
2700 Bralor Res	8	78	7	5100 Ivaco	A	819	18	7011 Can	Cor	117	117	17	
1400 Brn	517	164	16	1100 Jm		19	19	2000 West. Mine	405	425	425		
3300 Brumde	136	149	13	1100 Jm		19	19	1500 Westpr	329	291	291		
1710 Brenda M	512	134	134	7575 Kaiser	Res	141	141	5000 Wood	329	291	291		
5100 BCP	513	124	124	1000 K&N	A	330	330	7011 Can	Cor	117	117	17	
1923 BC Phone	514	164	164	914 Kerr A	A	511	11	5700 Woodhse	A	519	19	19	
2130 Brunswk	490	480	485	4544 Kelco A	519	19	1700 Yr	Bea	569	569	569		
1400 Burt	517	164	164	1540 Locomo	36	5	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569		
12800 Burs Fds	517	174	174	1160 Loco	36	5	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569		
300 CAE	517	174	174	5094 L. Can	200	250	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569		
4000 Can	517	174	174	141 Lab Co	A	45	45	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569	
7000 Cal Pow	A	338	374	1700 Lab Co	B	45	45	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569	
4000 Comst	515	164	164	700 Lab Co	B	45	45	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569	
1215 C. Nor West	515	164	164	700 Lab Co	B	45	45	2000 Yr	Bea	569	569	569	
10000 Con Perm	518	184	184	300 MIC	518	184	1019	+6	1019	+6	1019	+6	
10000 Con Trust	A	523	23	2150 Mic	A	518	184	1019	+6	1019	+6	1019	+6
725 C Tung	523	23	23	34197 Mic A	518	184	1019	+6	1019	+6	1019	+6	
1400 Cbbay	A	517	164	500 Moham	A	511	11	114	+14	114	+14	114	+14
1400 CCE	515	164	164	500 Moham	A	511	11	114	+14	114	+14	114	+14
2000 CCE	527	274	274	6095 Moore	525	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
9250 CCI	527	274	274	5000 Murphy	518	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
9250 CCI	527	274	274	5000 Murphy	518	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
3801 C. Oil	515	154	154	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
4000 Combr	405	405	405	1615 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
4000 Comst	515	164	164	1838 NTCCM	B	513	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
2631 Coroner	398	9	9	325 Norweco W	528	19	204	+134	204	204	204	204	204
4000 Coflet	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
5080 C. Holdery	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
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1400 Coflet	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
1400 Coflet	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
1400 Coflet	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
1400 Coflet	517	164	164	1839 Noranda	A	513	334	334	334	33			

## International

## Stock Indexes

	1978	1979
Amsterdam	92.80	92.18
Brussels	111.41	111.87
Frankfurt	160.47	161.80
London 30	494.50	495.40
London 500	227.54	249.45
Milan	71.16	72.34
Paris	124.34	121.71
Sydney	543.99	541.92
Tokyo (n)	430.11	438.19
Tokyo (a)	5,811.32	5,840.22
Zurich	298.10	297.18

## Montreal Stocks

**Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1978**

Questions in Canadian funerals.			
All quotes can unless marked *			
<b>Sales</b>	<b>Stock</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
2924 Algonquin	5245	244/	244/
200 Asbestos	5245	45	45
17722 Bank Mont	5244	24	24 1/2 *
2240 Bell Canada	468	468	468
500 Dom Bldg	527	26 3/4	27
350 Dom T&A	511 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 *
700 FCA Int	305	300	305
2000 Gen'l	5245	24	24 1/2 *
1700 Imasco	535	35	35
2198 Laur Fin	5	8	8
2300 Robson A	527	27 1/4	27 1/4 *
218 Power Co	1919	191 1/2	191 1/2 *
2231 Price Corp	522 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 *
460 Rolland	51 1/4	8	8 1/2 *
700 RyCo	5244	24 1/2	24 1/2 *
700 RyTr A	518 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4 *
415 Steinhilber A	523 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2 *

Total sales \$5,004 shares

## European Gold Markets

**October 24, 1978**

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	226.30	225.80	-0.50
Zurich	227.625	226.625	-1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	226.18	227.70	-2.70

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.



Executive Directors of the International Banking Group from around the world are: John Dunlop, Joseph Galazka, James Hildebrand, Warren Hutchins, Milan Kerno, Harry Martin, Richard Miles, Joseph Oliver, Richard Reibman, Gerard Troncin and Stephen Wilberding.

**We grew at a record rate last year.**  
**Doing things no other**  
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Unlike any other banking institution in the world, the Merrill Lynch International Banking Group offers commercial and investment banking services in all the international capital markets outside the U.S., *plus* direct access to long-term capital in the U.S.

This unique international banking capability, coupled with Merrill Lynch's worldwide securities distribution and trading power, was no doubt decisive in helping the Group achieve its solid record of growth in 1977.

**International public issues: \$2.8 billion**

International public issues managed or co-managed by Merrill Lynch amounted to \$2.8 billion in 1977 versus \$2.2 billion in 1976, an increase of 25%.

The total financing Merrill Lynch helped arrange for corporate or governmental clients in the U.S., Canada and worldwide amounted to over \$30 billion in 1977.

**Syndicated bank loans: \$1.3 billion**

Supported by a substantial increase in capital resources devoted to banking, we managed or co-managed \$1.3

billion in syndicated bank loans during 1977, a notable increase over the \$140 million of managerships in 1976. Commercial loans to corporate and governmental clients grew from \$63 million in 1976 to \$204 million at year-end 1977.

**Eurodollar securities trading: \$3.25 billion**

In 1977, Merrill Lynch's International Banking Group trading volume in the Eurobond secondary markets was 62% greater than 1976.

## Mergers and acquisitions

The Group's contacts make it an important source of merger and acquisition candidates around the globe. Merrill Lynch assisted in 47 projects involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures or tender offers in 1977.



**Merrill Lynch**  
Merrill Lynch  
International Banking Group

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.



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**Figure 1**



**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24**[illegible][illegible]

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also accrue or accrues. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend.  
 c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months.  
 e—Declared or paid after stock dividend or action taken. f—Paid this year; dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at this dividend. g—Declared or paid this year. h—On cumulative issue with dividends in arrears. i—New issue. j—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividends. k—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on re-dividend or re-distribution date.  
 l—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. m—Ex-dividend and notes in full.  
 n—Notes in full.  
 o—Colled. w—When distributed. vi—When issued. vvv—With warrants. wv—Without warrants. xxy—Ex-distribution.  
 vi—in bankruptcy or receivership or have reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 24, 1978 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

### Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]**London Commodities** | **London Metals Market**

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 24, 1978

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

(Silver in pence per tray ounce)

	High	Low	Close (194-Auction)	Previous (Close)
AUGER				
Dec	113.50	111.25	112.00	112.50
Nov	113.50	111.25	112.25	112.50
May	114.75	111.50	111.00	111.00
Aug	119.00	117.00	117.00	117.25
Oct	122.50	120.00	120.00	120.75
Jul	123.75	123.00	123.00	123.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	126.10	126.70
1,900 tons of 99.9%				
COCOA				
Dec	2,051	1,990	2,010	2,022
Nov	2,054	2,010	2,020	2,025
May	2,055	2,020	2,025	2,041
Jul	2,057	2,022	2,025	2,038
Jul	2,064	2,014	2,014	2,044
Dec	2,060	1,995	2,007	2,015
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	2,085
2,550 tons of 10 tons				

	October 24, 1978	Today	Bid	Previous
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	743.50	744.50	733.00	733.00
3 months:	744.00	744.00	753.00	753.00
Commodities: spot	733.00	733.00	750.00	750.00
3 months:	733.00	733.00	741.50	741.50
Tin: spot	7450.00	7450.00	7450.00	7450.00
3 months:	7450.00	7450.00	7450.00	7450.00
Lead: spot	268.00	268.00	268.00	268.00
3 months:	268.00	268.00	268.00	268.00
Zinc: spot	394.00	394.00	348.00	348.00
3 months:	394.00	394.00	348.00	348.00
Silver: spot	291.10	291.00	292.40	292.70
3 months:	291.20	291.00	290.00	290.00

# Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	9 M.	1 Y.
Nov	1,532	1,500	1,502	1,510	1,515
Dec	1,532	1,482	1,482	1,491	1,492
Mar	1,533	1,381	1,389	1,370	1,377
May	1,536	1,506	1,502	1,506	1,520
Jul	1,540	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,524
Sep	1,520	1,515	1,520	1,525	1,510
Nov	1,524	1,508	1,510	1,510	1,500
3,300 tons of 6 tons					

	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	91 1/4 - 91 1/2	37 1/2 - 37 1/2
3 M.	104 - 104 1/2	37 1/2 - 37 1/2
6 M.	104 - 104 1/2	37 1/2 - 37 1/2
1 Y.	104 1/2 - 105	37 1/2 - 37 1/2

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	9 M.	1 Y.
Nov	1,532	1,500	1,502	1,510	1,515
Dec	1,532	1,482	1,482	1,491	1,492
Mar	1,533	1,381	1,389	1,370	1,377
May	1,536	1,506	1,502	1,506	1,520
Jul	1,540	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,524
Sep	1,520	1,515	1,520	1,525	1,510
Nov	1,524	1,508	1,510	1,510	1,500
3,300 tons of 6 tons					

	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	Par 1/4 - 1/2	115 1/2 - 115 1/2
3 M.	Par 1/4 - 1/2	115 1/2 - 115 1/2
6 M.	Par 1/4 - 1/2	115 1/2 - 115 1/2
1 Y.	Par 1/4 - 1/2	115 1/2 - 115 1/2

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)


Amierr	2% 2 13-16	ElPosEl	10% 10 1/2	LinStar	11 11 1/2	Scandt	2% 2 1/2
Goodfie	5% 6 1/2	ElderBe	0% 9 1/2	LinBest	37% 38	ScrapH	47 1/2 50 1/2
UnheusB	22% 23 1/2	ElcNucl	5% 6 1/2	Logefrm	13% 14 1/2	SecPac	37% 37 1/2
UnCo	22% 23 1/2	ElcRadul	7 1/2 8	Logefrm	13% 14 1/2	SelsDett	9% 9 1/2

[illegible]

October 24, 1978				8 AM	9/18 - 9/18	10/18 - 10/18
High	Low	Close	Ch.	1 Y.	9/16 - 11/16	13 1/2 - 13 1/4

		(B4-Ashed)		ADVERTISEMENT	
DUGAR					
Mar	770	770	966 972	— 10	
Mar	1,000	1,000	998 1,000	— 8	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,022 1,026	— 10	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,020 1,040	— 10	
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,045 1,055	— 10	
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,066 1,075	+ 1	
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1,065 1,075	Unch.	
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,070 1,085	— 5	
44 total.					
CDCCA					
Dec	1,657	1,655	1,652 1,675	Unch.	
Mar	1,680	1,675	1,680 1,694	+ 4	
N.T.	1,665	1,665	1,690 1,711	+ 4	
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,690	—	
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,690 1,720	Unch.	
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,690 1,720	Unch.	
21 total.					

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- Morocco claims major oil strike will lead to self-sufficiency: a report from Rabot.
- Britain and OPEC: an interview with Britain's Junior Energy Minister John Cunningham.

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## 3 Campbell Touchdowns

## Steelers Beaten By Oilers, 24-17

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Earl Campbell scored three touchdowns and the Houston Oilers defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers 24-17 in a game that was a defensive struggle for much of the first half.

Pittsburgh, 7-1, was the last unbeaten team in the National Football League before the game with Houston, now 5-2.

Although the Oilers gained most of their yardage in the air, Campbell came through in the tight spots.

He rushed for 89 yards on 21 carries, scoring on plunges of 1 yard in the second period, 3 yards in the third and 1 yard in the final quarter.

It was after Campbell's last touchdown run that the Steelers, who had led 17-10, began to unravel.

After getting a first down on the Houston 14, the Steelers could manage only 3 yards in three downs, and Bradshaw's fourth-down pass to Swann at the goal line with 10 seconds left was incomplete.

The Oilers took a 7-0 lead early in the second period on Campbell's run. But the Steelers, who had missed a 31-yard field goal attempt in the first period, came right back to take a 10-7 lead on Bradshaw's 25-yard scoring pass to Swann and Roy Gerela's field goal.

With six seconds left in the first half, Frisch tied the game on a 39-yard field goal.

Long Touchdown Drive

In the third period, the Oilers were able to achieve balance between Campbell's running and quarterback Dan Pastorini's passing.

The result was an 11-play, 70-yard touchdown drive capped by Campbell's 3-yard slam over left end.

Pittsburgh, meanwhile, was unable to either run or pass with any consistency against the Oilers.

The Steelers' defense helped the Oilers score their final touchdown with penalties.

On a first-and-goal from the Steelers' 9, a Pittsburgh personal foul helped move the Oilers to the 2. Then on third down from the 1, Oiler running back Ronnie Coleman fumbled and the Steelers recovered.

But an offside penalty against Pittsburgh returned the ball to Houston and Campbell scored the winning touchdown on the next play.

College Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and conference titles in parentheses, follows:

1. Oklahoma (54) 12-0

2. Penn State (10) 12-0

3. Alabama (10) 11-1

4. Nebraska (10) 11-1

5. Minnesota (10) 11-1

6. Iowa (10) 11-1

7. Texas (10) 11-1

8. Wisconsin (10) 11-1

9. Michigan (10) 11-1

10. Ohio State (10) 11-1

11. Stanford (10) 11-1

12. Notre Dame (10) 11-1

13. USC (10) 11-1

14. Texas Tech (10) 11-1

15. Arkansas (10) 11-1

16. Auburn (10) 11-1

17. Georgia (10) 11-1

18. Florida (10) 11-1

19. South Carolina (10) 11-1

20. Mississippi State (10) 11-1

21. Tennessee (10) 11-1

22. Kentucky (10) 11-1

23. Mississippi (10) 11-1

24. Louisiana (10) 11-1

25. Texas A&M (10) 11-1

26. Oklahoma State (10) 11-1

27. Kansas (10) 11-1

28. Missouri (10) 11-1

29. Arkansas State (10) 11-1

30. Louisiana State (10) 11-1

31. Texas Tech (10) 11-1

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114. USC (10) 11-1

115. Texas Tech (10) 11-1

116. Oklahoma (10) 11-1

117. Penn State (10) 11-1

118. Alabama (10) 11-1

119. Nebraska (10) 11-1

120. Minnesota (10) 11-1

121. Iowa (10) 11-1

122. Texas (10) 11-1

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